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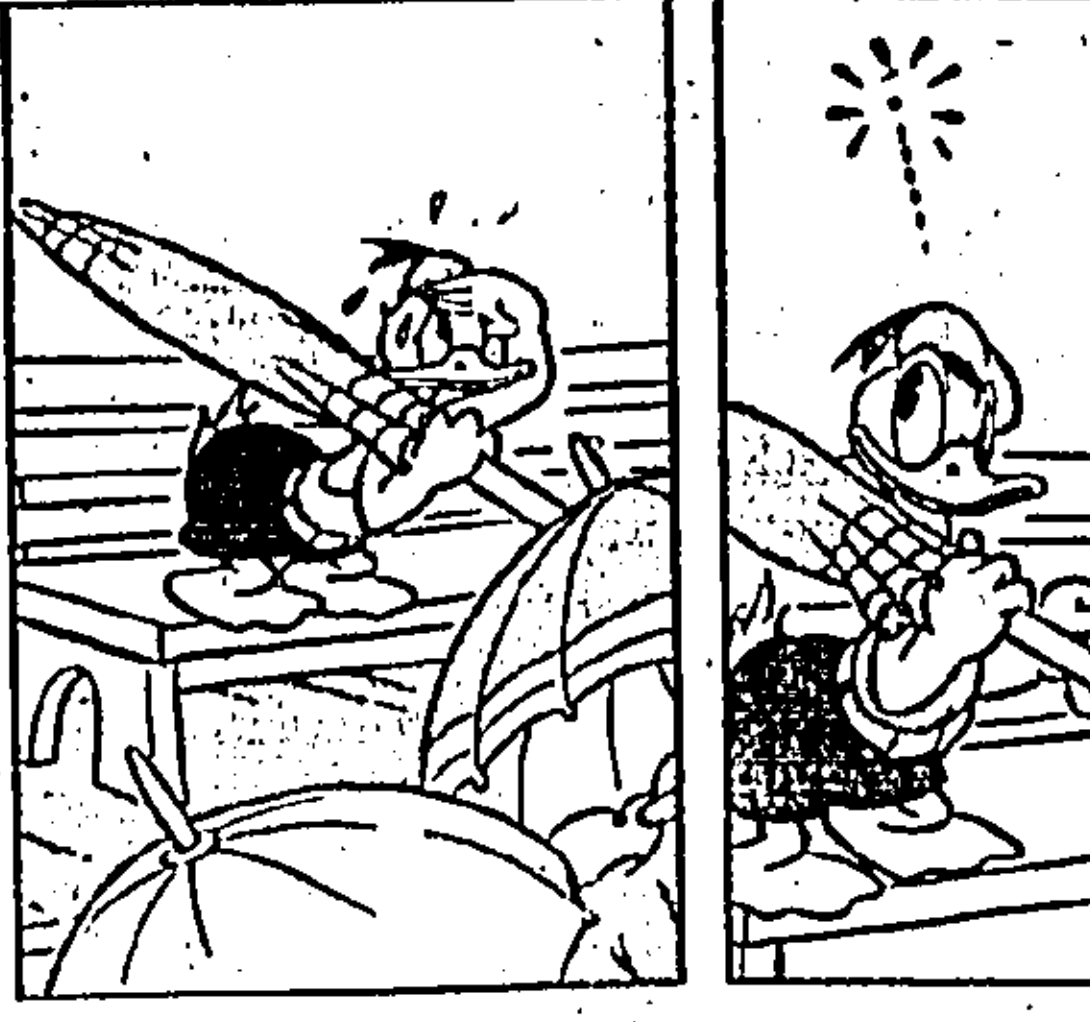
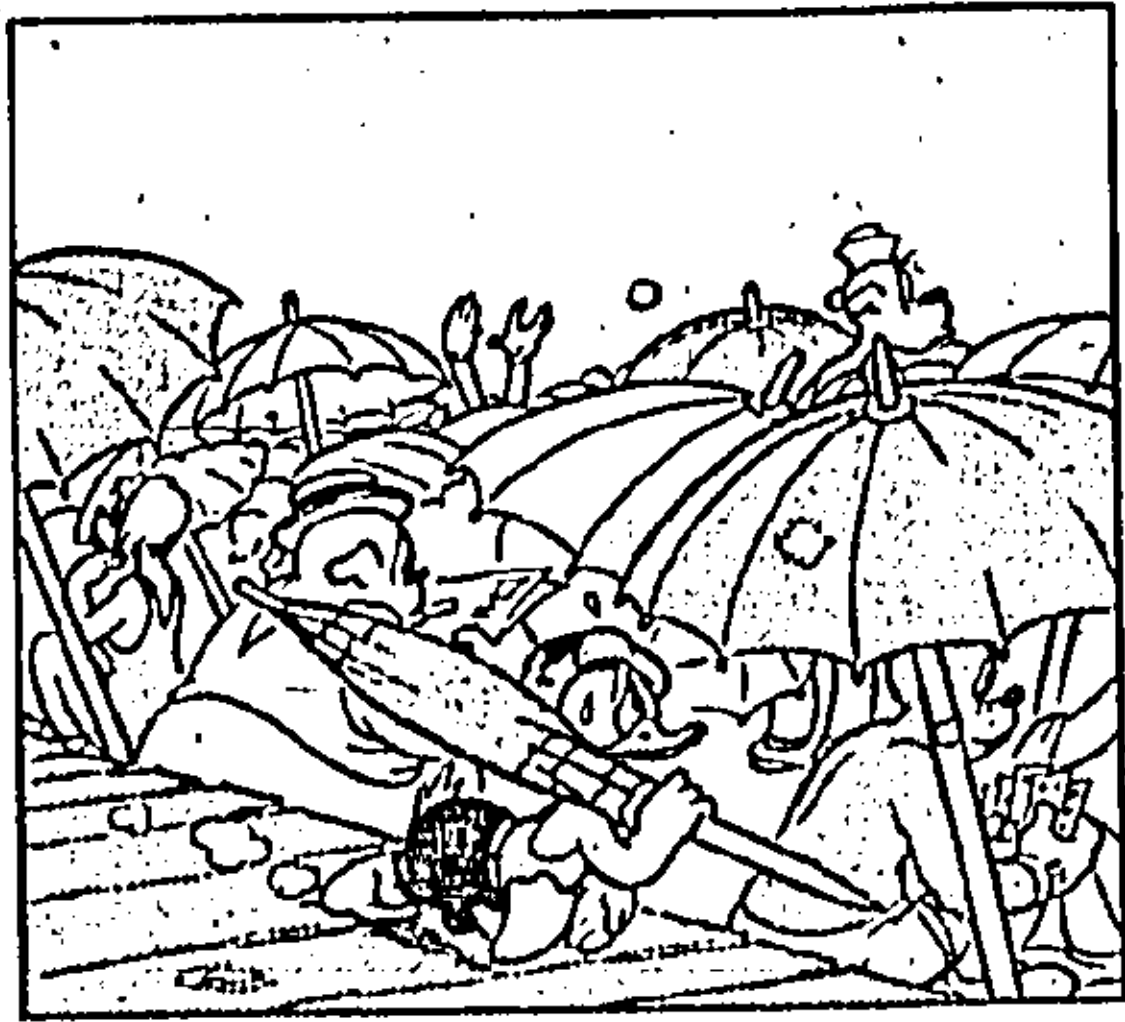
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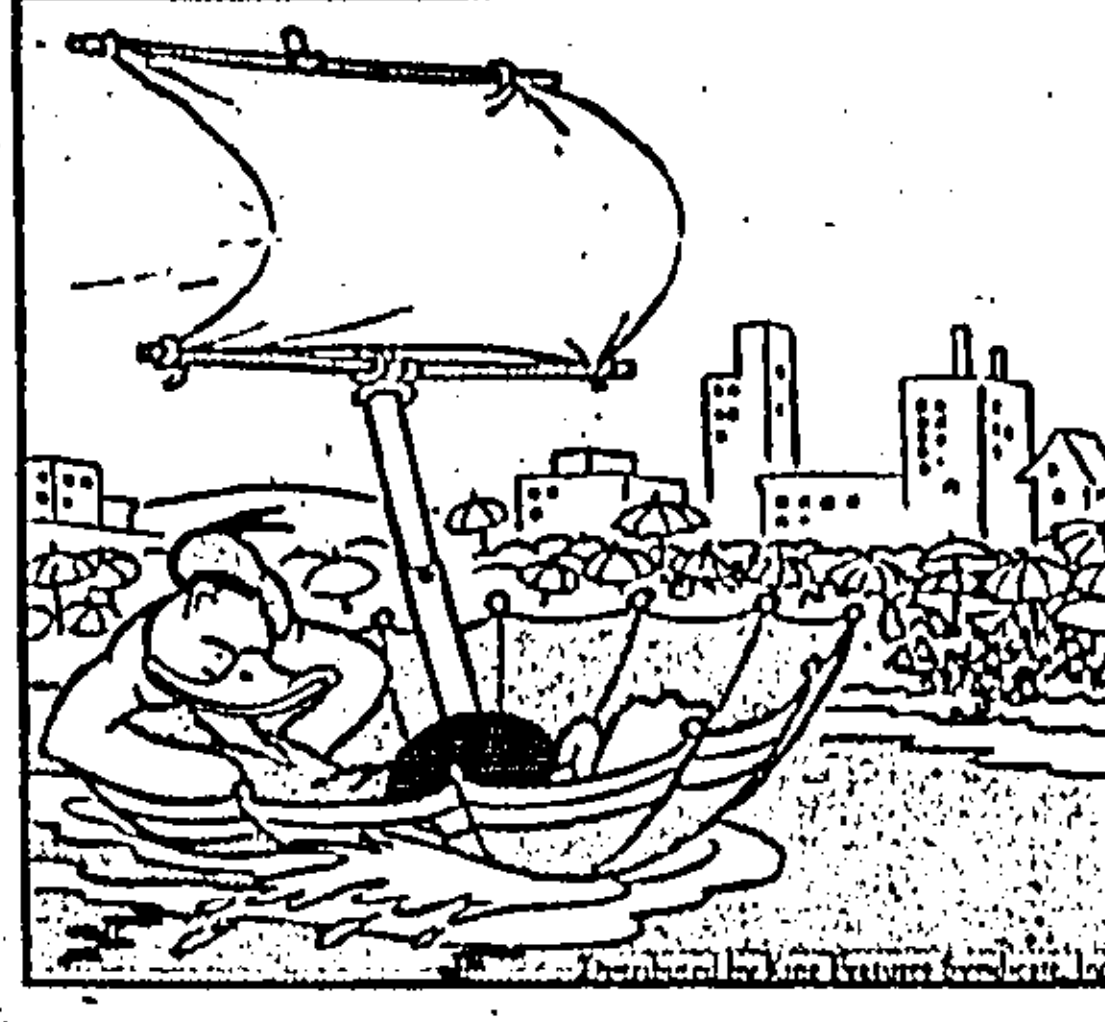
1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.



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## Chinese Intervention In War In Europe Urged By Mr. E. Chen

Chinese intervention in the European war, on the side of the Allied Powers, is advocated by Mr. Eugene Chen, former Chinese Foreign Minister, in a special Double Tenth message.

Mr. Chen says that if the war is restricted to Britain, France and Germany, British naval power will determine the victory of the Allied Powers, especially if the war is protracted. He is confident of an Allied victory, however many nations become embroiled in the conflict, and points out the advisability of China not remaining neutral. The policy of neutrality, he says, is the line of action prescribed by Japan for the Provisional Government.

To support his advocacy, Mr. Chen points out that China's delayed intervention in the last war was responsible for the Allied Powers concluding with Japan their pact concerning Shantung, and, he says, a similar danger may well exist to-day regarding the whole of China.

The statement says: In the midst of the struggle with an enemy whose will to conquer China is unweakened and not disguised, we celebrate another anniversary of the National Revolution which liberated us from an alien domination that endured for more than two and a half centuries. We shall retain mastery of our destiny as a sovereign People if faith is not lost in the principles that make for victory when a nation is circumstanced as we are to-day: a ruthless realism in finding out the material and moral elements of failure, knowledge and force of mind to readjust policy and action to the challenge of new factors of environment, and realization that a modern war cannot be won on the strength of Confucian precepts.

With this in mind, I direct attention to the war in Europe, pregnant with great changes and vital issues which will test the strength and search the soul of nations. Because

China is within range of its impact, it behooves us to ponder gravely on what may come to pass and try to plan for the security of the Nation.

### War And Sea-Power

The war, with its energies, may be canalised along three possible lines of development. It may be localised in Europe and confined to Britain, France and Germany; it may be generalised into a world war involving not only those three Powers but Russia, Italy, Japan and the United States of America; or it may be ended by the early conclusion of peace.

If the war be restricted to Britain, France and Germany, British naval power will determine the victory of the Allied Powers, especially if the war is protracted. The conditions in the past that made for the decisiveness of British sea-power continue to obtain, and there is no reason why this teaching of history will be falsified in the present conflict. Indeed,

the mechanisation of war increases the validity of sea-power, particularly where the field of action lies in Europe. This continent (therefore Germany, Russia, etc.) is not self-sufficient in all the raw materials necessary and vital to victory in a mechanised war of the magnitude of the present one. While British sea-power, reinforced by that of France and Allied air-power, commands European and other waters, some of the vital materials of victory will not reach the enemy. In a long war, existing reserves of these materials will be exhausted and Allied sea-power will prevent enemy replenishment.

Should the struggle develop and attain the dread dimensions of a world war, the total war-power of Britain, France and the United States would dictate the victory of Western democracy irrespective of Russian, Italian or Japanese action. Superior sea-power enhanced by air-power, which would be vested in Allied and American hands, would be the determinant of victory. This certainty of ultimate Allied and American victory would decide the alignment of Italy and, probably, that of Japan as well as the role to be played by Russia. American participation with Britain and France is a strategic imperative, because an Allied defeat would transfer Allied sea-power with air-power to Germany which could then menace immediately the security of the United States and the independence of every state in Latin America.

As regards an early peace, its conclusion would be tantamount to a German victory. Hitler and his "wild men" planned a "lightning war" whose objective was the liquidation of Poland. His will win the war if his diplomatic arm ends it with the peace now demanded by him. But such a "peace" would be a negation of all that Britain and France stand for and might well mark them for the fate of those chosen by Hitler for destruction.

### China and Neutrality

This eventual outcome of the war must be envisaged if Chinese national opinion is not to be misled by the belief in certain Chinese circles that the Allies may not win. This belief is wrong and its implication is that, since the Allies may lose, it is advisable for China to maintain neutrality. But a policy of neutrality is precisely the line of action prescribed by Japan for the Provisional Government at Peking and the "Reformed Government" at Nanking.

The reason is clear. A dominant aim of Japanese policy is politically to cut off and isolate China from the West in order to deprive Japan's diplomatic encirclement of China and impose on Britain, France, and other Powers the view that the Japanese invasion of China is a local "incident" to be settled directly between Japan and China. Should Japan succeed in this purpose, the international basis would be laid for the consolidation of the invasion in a later structure of conquest. Chinese neutrality, declared or undeclared, would forward this large design of Japanese statecraft.

### A Pro-Allied Policy

Since neutrality is thus untenable, China must needs intervene on the side of the Allied Powers or on that of Germany. As the latter will be defeated according to the view expressed here, the course of China is clear and ineluctable. She must define her attitude in a declaration in favour of the Allied Powers and range herself against totalitarian autocracy with its conception and practice of lawless force as an instrument of national and international domination.

There are other inexcusable reasons which summon China to pro-Allied intervention. But certain considerations emerge that for the present a detailed reference to them should be withheld with one exception. German aggression in the West has admittedly prevented British and French action in connection with Japanese aggression in the Far East since the opening of hostilities in China on July 7, 1937. If this was true before the outbreak of the European war, it is truer now that the "Next War" has been inaugurated in the West, and Poland has been done to death, hacked by Hitler's hordes. This fact of German aggression must be stressed because, in addition to certain internal factors, it accounts for the fact that resistance has not yet fulfilled all the wishes and expectations of the People.

The defeat of Hitlerite Germany, therefore, is a vital Chinese interest, and China's policy of resistance must be in the new situation created by the war in Europe, view it as one of the conditions of victory in our struggle with Japanese aggression. In this sense, it may safely be said that the destiny of China will be decided on the same battlefield in the West where the fate of Britain and France is to be decided along with the cause of freedom as a principle and condition of the life of civilised men.

### Programme of Action

What programme of action do these considerations press us to formulate

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"We've two dollars left over this week, dear—there MUST be some instalment we forgot to pay!"

and carry out? If Chinese intervention is not to be an idle gesture, it must be implemented, in the first instance, by severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, though, in order to avoid any question of the application to China of American neutrality legislation, a formal state of war between China and Germany should be deferred until Allied need of man-power other than their own become pressing after the first year of fighting. The war is destined to devour the manhood of Europe in spite of the economy in casualties which a defensive strategy is expected to yield.

In the meantime, preparations can begin for the recruiting, throughout China, of men for eventual service as workers, soldiers and seamen on the Western front in Europe and, in case the war spreads, on other fronts as well as on Allied shipping. With proper organisation and Allied technical and other co-operation, a large expeditionary force of a million and more men could be gradually sent abroad without weakening the work of resistance to the invasion. The speedy adoption of this policy of intervention is desirable in view of the historical experience of the Great War of 1914-18 when China delayed intervention until it was too late to prevent the then Allied Powers from concluding with Japan their secret pact concerning Shantung. A similar danger may well exist to-day regarding not only Shantung itself but the whole of China.

### Allied Attitude

It is possible that the Allied Powers might be embarrassed by, or might deprecate, Chinese intervention under the impression of the fear that Japan might attack their positions in "East Asia," including Hongkong and Indo-China. While the continental enlargement of the Japanese Empire into a "New Order in East Asia" would be incomplete without the elimination of Britain and France as Asiatic Powers, Japan would not dare to attack them unless she was convinced of Allied defeat in the European war. As long as the certainty of Allied victory remains a postulate of the European war situation, it will determine Japan's action in the Far East as it will determine her attitude to the larger Allied struggle with German aggression in the West. If Allied diplomacy could only realise its own basic strength and apply this postulate to the Far East, there would be an end to the series of failures and humiliations heaped, especially, on the British by the Japanese.

If Japanese aggression menaces, as it does, the security of the security of Britain and France as Asiatic Powers, the necessary and natural ally of these Powers vis-a-vis Japan is and must be China. On this reality of the situation created by Japanese aggression, the Anglo-French policy in this region of Asia must be founded. If this is true, some structure of co-operation between Britain, France and China is a manifest need. There are now forces at work which will erect it, particularly when the fact is grasped that China is inherently not a weak Power.

She possesses, for instance, manpower that is, in number and size, superior to the combined man-power of Britain, France and Germany and, if European Russia is included, equal to such a formidable aggregate of human energy. And that the Chinese

## Sir Archibald Kerr In Chungking

Chungking, Oct. 9. It is not yet possible to say how long the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Kerr, will be able to stay in Chungking. Probably a month.

Mr. H. I. Pridemore, who leads the diplomatic mission here, is leaving for Kuming. During his absence Mr. W. O. Hayter, Second Secretary of the Embassy, will take his post.—*Reuter.*

### Cannot See Chiang Yet

Chungking, Oct. 9. Since his arrival last Saturday, Sir Archibald Kerr has been busy meeting Chinese officials, but he has not yet met the Generalissimo as the latter is at present not here.

The Shinhui Hsin Pao, whose shareholders are important financiers, in an inspired editorial regrets that Britain stoops to compromise with the Japanese in connection with the British desire to re-open the Tokyo treaty, whereas Japan has not even announced the reopening of the talks. The paper regrets the wavering of British Far Eastern Policy.—*United Press.*

### CONFUCIUS BIRTHDAY

General Holiday For Chinese Firms

The Chinese community particularly the schools yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of Confucius, Chinese sage and patriot. It was a holiday for nearly all Chinese firms, including the leading stores like the Sincere and Wing On Companies.

Yesterday morning there was a meeting of members of the Confucian Hall at Caroline Hill Road, Mr. Chan Lan-fong officiating. Those attending included Messrs. S. W. Tso, Chan Kam-po, Fung Ki-cheuk, Lui Yim-chuen, Lau Yuk-wan, Ip Lan-chuen and many others.

can fight is attested by more than two years of war with a Great Power. Her man-power and her fighting capacity entitle China to rank as a fully military sense.

Should the Allied attitude continue unsatisfactory regarding China's intervention, there are other considerations and measures which could be invoked but which it might not be wise publicly to consider at this stage.

It is possible but not at all probable that Germany may win. But in this improbable event, it would not matter to the fate of China whether she should join the Allied Powers or maintain neutrality with regard to Germany. The latter, in any case, would not interfere with a Japanese conquest of China. This would hold even should the conquest noticeably affect German trade and commerce in China. A victorious Germany would have more than she could exploit, economically and otherwise, in the countries, possessions, colonies that make up the British and French Empire!

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### The Hongkong Telegraph

Wyndham St., Hongkong  
Phone 26615  
October 10, 1939

#### Double Tenth

OF THE twenty-seven occasions  
on which China has celebrated the  
anniversary of the foundation of the  
Republic, five have been spent in  
hostilities with Japan, a record that  
has been responsible for enormously  
retarding the growth and unification  
of this great but young republic who  
is our neighbour.

To-day is the twenty-eighth  
Double Tenth. It is also the 825th  
day of hostilities with Japan. As  
the war has lengthened from weeks  
into months and from months into  
years, the declared Japanese objective  
of establishing a "peaceful re-  
gime" seems more remote than at  
the beginning. In actual fighting  
Japan was successful for the first 18  
months, but she has now reached an  
impasse from which there appears no  
retreat but surrender—of what she  
set out to attain.

Japan may control the great ports,  
the railways and the commercial  
waterways, but while nominally  
more than a third of China is under  
her control, actually her rule does  
not extend beyond the range of her  
guns, so that to-day Chinese every-  
where in the occupied areas will let  
off their fire-crackers and celebrate  
their great National day with as  
much enthusiasm and impunity as  
they have done in Hongkong.

Meanwhile, China has been welded  
under the hammer-strokes of Japan  
into a nation whose solidarity is  
greater than anything witnessed  
during the first quarter-century of  
republicanism.

There appears, indeed, to be more  
cohesion in China to-day than in  
Japan, which seems, after 27 months  
of warfare, to be trembling on the  
brink of the abyss. She has changed  
her governments with bewildering  
frequency; her allies have deserted  
her; she has antagonised her old  
friends; and her people are heartily  
sick of the adventure that has cost  
them so many lives and their  
economic welfare.

It is interesting to note, in the last  
three months, the changed tone of  
the Japanese newspapers.

An issue of the "Japan Times",  
just to hand, strikingly indicates the  
growing worry of the Japanese  
people. The people, complains the  
newspapers, have no idea of the goal  
their country is aiming at in China.  
"They are left in the dark because  
there seems no national policy to  
guide their thought. The whole  
China Affair, was called an incident;  
it would have been truer to say it  
began as an accident."

"Little more is known about the  
'construction of a new order in  
China.' The expression has already  
become trite," and the newspaper  
goes on to complain of the draining  
of the country's stocks of rice and  
the consequential rise in prices.

"It has often been said that our  
Government will always adopt an  
'independent diplomatic policy.' It  
sounds as if the Government did not  
conduct its diplomacy along in-  
dependent lines at some time or an-  
other. In the past, people have  
nothing to pass judgment on the  
diplomatic policy of the Government

CHINA'S National In-  
dependence Day—  
October 10—commem-  
orates the anniversary of  
the outbreak of the revolu-  
tionary war which took  
place at Wuchang on Octo-  
ber 10, 1911, and which so  
rapidly led to the abdication  
of the Manchu Emperor and  
the creation of a Republic  
in China.

Twenty-eight years ago to-day  
this startling blow was struck  
at the old regime and since then  
the history of China has been  
one of the most interesting  
periods through which any  
section of humanity has had to  
pass. It has also been fraught  
with much suffering and unrest  
for the Chinese people.

Twenty-eight years! What a vision  
of strife and struggle, of change  
and frantic effort the very  
words call up. Disappointments have  
been many and at times it seems as  
if much has been in vain.

But to-day in celebrating the  
birthday of the Republic we may  
look back and see that it is not so.

Despite all the set-backs, and all  
the disasters, the 28 years have  
fundamentally been 28 years of  
steady progress towards making  
China a Modern State and securing  
for her (to use the terms of Sun  
Yat-sen's Will) "a position of inde-  
pendence and equality among  
nations."

The revolutionary movement in  
China is not as old as some people  
suppose. During the nineteenth cen-  
tury the great Manchu Emperors  
raised China to a high pitch of great-  
ness but early in the nineteenth cen-  
tury the period of decline set in and  
by the fifties it was plain that the  
Manchus had long passed their  
zenith and that China was slipping  
badly behind the rest of the world.

Even then there were thinking  
Chinese who were dissatisfied with  
the condition of things and the wide-  
spread ruin caused by the Taiping  
Rebellion served further to unsettle  
men's minds.

But the definite formation of a re-  
volutionary party only antedated  
the outbreak of the Revolution by  
some two decades.

It began as the Hsing-Chung Hui  
(Society for the Regeneration of  
China), which developed successively  
into the Tung-Meng Hui (United  
League), the Kuomintang (National  
People's Party), the Chung-Hwa  
Ke-ming-tang (National People's  
Party of China).

These various organizations were  
in essence one and the same party  
under the same revolutionary  
leaders, existing at different times,  
but with the same purpose—the  
overthrow of the prevailing autocracy  
and the establishment of a "demo-  
cratic Republic."

There were, of course, a few men  
who desired the evolution of the  
autocracy into a Constitutional  
Monarchy but the Manchus were  
commonly regarded as foreigners by  
the masses and the Chinese and this  
was a fatal obstacle to a process  
which many observers felt would  
have been a better thing for the  
Chinese than a Republic on Western  
lines. But a Republic it had to be  
because of the very nature of the case.

THE Hsing-Chung Hui was orga-  
nized by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1892  
in the city of Macao following his  
graduation from Queen's College in  
Hongkong and henceforth, until his  
death in 1925, the history of the re-  
volutionary movement is very largely  
the life-story of this remarkable  
man.

In order to carry on the activities  
of his Society, Dr. Sun established  
drug stores in Canton and Macao. In  
these centres his colleagues and  
followers gathered and laid their  
plans.

The Tung-Meng Hui came into  
existence in 1905 as the result of a  
merger of the Hsing-Chung Hui  
with two other revolutionary organi-  
zations. Branches were formed  
among the overseas Chinese all over  
the world and the overseas Chinese  
rapidly came to play a very im-  
portant part in the revolutionary  
movement.

Dr. Sun was born on November 12,  
1866, in the Taishung village, Chung-  
shan district, Kwangtung, of peasant  
parentage. In 1877 he went to

except what has been translated in  
terms of hostilities in China. . . .  
If there is any national policy,  
the proposed peaceful construction in  
China, the people (of Japan) have  
seen nothing of it. At least there  
has been no achievement to bear  
testimony to such policy. And yet  
the people are supposed to stand  
behind what their Government is  
doing in China."

We have never before seen criti-  
cism in a Japanese paper of Japan's  
action in China. It is a healthy  
sign, denoting that Japan is awak-  
ening to the fact that her hot-headed  
militarists have had their way far  
too long.

It is a happy augury for a more  
joyous celebration of the Double  
Tenth in 1940, than is possible in  
1939.

There were widespread hopes that  
China was about to enter upon a  
period of peaceful progress under the  
wing of Constitutional Government.  
It was not to be! Yuan Shih-kai

Honolulu to stay with his brother  
and attended school there for five  
years. Here he was influenced by  
American ideals and became imbued  
with advanced conception. On re-  
turning to Hongkong he entered  
Queen's College. At that time he  
was already profoundly dissatisfied  
with the political condition of  
China.

In 1885 he graduated from Queen's  
College and the following year en-  
tered the Pao Tsi Medical College  
in Canton and made the acquaintance  
of Cheng Sze-liang who strongly  
supported his revolutionary ideas.

In 1887 he was transferred to the  
Hongkong Medical College and  
graduated in 1892.

He began to practice in Macao but,  
as already indicated, his medical  
profession career was short-lived, for  
he gave it up and spent his days in  
revolutionary effort.

A general outcry for political re-  
forms rose from every side of China  
after the country's defeat in the  
Sino-Japanese War of 1895.

Sun Yat-sen found more converts  
than ever before but the discovery  
of arms that were being secretly  
transported caused a large number of  
his followers to be captured.

This was the first failure of the  
Revolution and Dr. Sun had to flee  
to Hongkong and thence to Japan,  
Honolulu and America.

In 1896 he sailed for England and  
the famous incident occurred in  
which Dr. Sun was ensnared by the  
Chinese Legation where he was con-  
fined for 12 days but was released  
through the agency of his teacher,  
Dr. James Cantile, who thus frustrated  
the scheme to smuggle him back  
to the Manchus Government in Peking  
for execution.

After the Boxer rising in 1900, the  
cause of the Chinese Revolution  
made great progress and when  
Wuchang fell in 1911 the doom of  
the Manchus dynasty was quickly sealed.

On January 1, 1912, Dr. Sun Yat-  
sen became first President of the  
Chinese Republic which was formally  
proclaimed.

But the stirring events of 1911  
proved to be only the beginning of a  
long period of struggle.

Yuan Shih-kai, who had been called  
in during the last days of the  
Manchu dynasty to uphold the totter-  
ing Monarchy, had ambitions of his  
own; he headed the military party  
and had great weight with the more  
conservative elements in the country.

While Sun believed in the awaken-  
ing of the masses of the people to  
political knowledge and power, Yuan  
thought that military force was the  
one thing needful to hold China  
together.

He began, too, to dream of a new  
dynasty with himself as Emperor.  
The Manchus had already abdicated  
on February 12, 1912.

Not realizing how far Yuan's  
schemes went, Dr. Sun yielded him  
the Presidency after he had held it  
for the short space of three months.  
Resigning on April 1, he travelled  
through a number of provinces and  
bustled himself with the advocacy of  
a national railway system. He then  
visited Japan but on his return helped  
to organize the "Second Revolu-  
tion" (July, 1913) against Yuan  
Shih-kai, of whose ulterior motives  
he had now become suspicious and  
whose scant treatment of the Parlia-  
ment, especially in the conclusion of  
the "Reorganization Loan" in face of  
parliamentary opposition, had raised  
up for himself a considerable op-  
position.

The revolt, however, was sup-  
pressed without difficulty by the  
Northern Armies, and Yuan's po-  
litical opponents were so overawed  
by its failure that he was elected  
formal President of the Republic by  
the requisite majority on October 6,  
1913. General Li Yuan-hung was  
elected Vice-President at the first  
ballot. Foreign recognition of the  
Republic by the Treaty Powers  
followed, and the Diplomatic Corps  
attended President Yuan's formal  
inauguration.

There were widespread hopes that  
China was about to enter upon a  
period of peaceful progress under the  
wing of Constitutional Government.  
It was not to be! Yuan Shih-kai

clung to his ambitions, persecuted the  
Kuomintang, and, failing at the last  
moment, died in 1916 a broken and  
disappointed man. Out of his col-  
lapse sprang the period of the Tsuchuns  
of Military Governors who held most  
of China in thrall until the National-  
ists occupied Peking in 1928.

No sooner was Yuan Shih-kai  
formally installed as President than  
he proscribed the Kuomintang as a  
seditious organization and unseated  
all members of the two Houses be-  
longing to that Party, thereby de-  
priving the Legislature of a legal  
quorum.

In January, 1914, the National As-  
sembly was dissolved by Presidential  
mandate, and a new advisory body  
was created to act in its stead, filled  
with the President's nominees.

Two years of absolute rule by  
Yuan Shih-kai followed, and then his  
Monarchical project was launched  
with the support—political and finan-  
cial—of Liang Shih-yi and others.  
The Japanese and other Foreign  
Ministers warned Yuan against  
mounting the Throne, and in Decem-  
ber, 1915, a revolt, organized by  
Sai Ao, broke out in Yunnan. Other  
Southern Provinces joined in the re-  
bellion, and Yuan Shih-kai, too late,  
recognized that the fulfilment of his  
ambitions was impossible. He re-  
voked the Monarchical scheme, and  
died in June, 1916, being succeeded,  
in accordance with the Constitution,  
by General Li Yuan-hung. Feng  
Kuo-chang became Vice-President.

The new President reconvened the  
old Parliament, which pursued an in-  
effective existence until June 1917  
when its dissolution was demanded  
by the militarists on various pretexts.  
General Chang Hsun, who had come  
up to Peking from Hsuehchow to  
mediate, attempted to restore the boy  
Emperor Hsuan Tung in August but  
Tuan Chih-jui attacked the capital  
and overthrew Chang who fled to  
the Dutch Legation. President Li  
Yuan-hung who had sought refuge in  
the Legation Quarter during the con-  
flict, refused to resume office, and  
Feng Kuo-chang became President of  
the Republic. The Government now  
fell into the hands of the militarists  
almost completely and the Parlia-  
ment which met in August, 1918, and  
elected Hsu Shih-chang as Presi-  
dent, was known as the "Tsuchuns"  
Parliament.

The Southern leaders declared it to  
be illegal once a "Government" in  
which Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi  
and Wu Ting-fang had the leading  
roles, was set up. It is not the pur-  
pose of this article to treat in entirely  
the quarrels of the Southern leaders  
or the campaigns against one another  
of the militarists.

After various vicissitudes, Sun Yat-  
sen was elected "President of the  
Chinese Republic" in April, 1921, by  
the remnants of the old Parliament  
assembled in Canton.

The very next year, however, Chen  
Chung-ming revolted and Sun had  
to leave for Shanghai. Chen Chung-  
ming's hold on Canton did not prove  
a lasting one and, after making use  
of Shen Hung-yin's troops, and then,  
when Shen turned traitor, of Yunnan-  
ese troops, Sun Yat-sen was able to  
establish himself once more in Can-  
ton in the latter part of 1923. The  
following twelve-months were trou-  
bled and practically resolved them-  
selves into a constant struggle be-  
tween Dr. Sun and his mercenaries  
and the Cantonese.

IN November, 1924, Dr. Sun accept-  
ed the invitation of Tuan Chih-jui  
to take part in a con-  
ference designed to settle the differ-  
ences between the Northern War-  
lords. He arrived in Peking on  
December 31, in very feeble  
health, suffering as he was from  
cancer on the liver, and had to take  
to his bed.

His hopeless condition had become  
known after an exploratory opera-  
tion conducted by foreign doctors on  
January 26, but he lingered on until  
March 12, when he passed away in  
the presence of the members of his  
family, his personal followers, and  
one member of the Government,  
Yeh Kung-cho, his parting words  
being "Peace—Struggle—Save  
China."

So died Sun Yat-sen, the "Father  
of the Chinese Republic," the "Great  
Teung-ll"; and, as subsequent events  
proved, he was to be even greater  
in death than in life.

GENERALISSIMO Chiang Kai-shek  
was born in Fenghuang, Chekiang,  
in 1896.

He graduated at the Paoing  
Military Academy and the Tokyo  
Military Staff College and was an  
early member of the Tung Men Hui.

In 1923 he came to prominence as  
Chief of Staff to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and  
went to Soviet Russia to study its  
military system.

Influenced by Soviet examples, he  
became the founder and principal  
of the Whampoa Military Academy  
and speedily made a name.

The continued disorders of the  
Period of the Tsuchuns, the rivalries  
of the various military leaders in the  
North, and the disgust of the popula-  
tion with their conduct, all paved the  
way for a great effort on the part of  
the reorganized Kuomintang to con-  
quer the country from the base of  
Canton and on June 11, 1926, General  
Chiang Kai-shek assumed office as  
Commander-in-Chief of the Nation-  
alist Army at Canton, and at a sub-  
sequent meeting of the Central Ex-  
ecutive Committee of the Kuomintang  
was invested with dictatorial powers.

General Chiang soon afterwards  
became known as an anti-Communist  
and broke with Borodin.

In March, Chiang effected an anti-  
Communist coup and, with the as-  
sistance of General Wu Te-chen then  
of the Canton Police, carried out a  
number of arrests.

Wang Ching-wei was forced to  
leave Canton and take refuge abroad.  
In May, Borodin and Hu Han-min  
returned to Canton, and for some  
time there was a temporary but  
General Chiang Kai-shek remained  
opposed to Communism and after  
various vicissitudes, Borodin was  
compelled to leave China.

Space does not permit detailing all  
the events of General Chiang Kai-  
shek's campaigns nor the various  
political vicissitudes which attended  
them. Suffice to say that General  
Chiang displayed a veritable genius  
for military operations and was able  
to overthrow his foes by superior  
strategic abilities and the good dis-  
cipline of his troops.

Nanking was evacuated by the  
Northern forces on March 23, 1927,  
and occupied by Southern troops un-  
der General Cheng Chien, the follow-  
ing day.

The capture of Peking and the  
inauguration of the National Govern-  
ment at Peking did not result, how-  
ever, in the immediate settlement of  
the country. The reign of the  
Tsuchuns had gone but there were  
still a number of high military com-  
manders with considerable forces  
who sought their own interests and  
who were disaffected towards the  
National Government.

The movements for which they  
were responsible continued right  
down to 1932 and may perhaps  
be considered to have closed only  
with the outbreak of the war with  
Japan.

The most disturbing feature of the  
Chinese situation to-day reminds the  
relation between China and Japan.  
The efforts of the National Govern-  
ment to improve the condition of  
the country by such measures as cur-  
rency reform and the establishment  
of new industrial, economic and  
educational movements have been re-  
tarded by the 27-months of warfare  
that has raged. Nevertheless,  
accelerated progress in all that is  
most closely identified with the  
welfare of the Chinese people has  
been observed and if the question of  
relationships with Japan could only  
be settled it is universally admitted  
that the future of the long and sore-  
ly tried Republic could be regarded  
as assured.

"National unification" is the watch-  
word to-day, and China is nearer to  
the ideal than ever before!

# The DOUBLE TENTH



MARSHAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK WITH HIS WAR LIEUTENANTS

Honolulu to stay with his brother  
and attended school there for five  
years. Here he was influenced by  
American ideals and became imbued  
with advanced conception. On re-  
turning to Hongkong he entered  
Queen's College. At that time he  
was already profoundly dissatisfied  
with the political condition of  
China.

In 1885 he graduated from Queen's  
College and the following year en-  
tered the Pao Tsi Medical College  
in Canton and made the acquaintance  
of Cheng Sze-liang who strongly  
supported his revolutionary ideas.

In 1887 he was transferred to the  
Hongkong Medical College and  
graduated in 1892.

He began to practice in Macao but,  
as already indicated, his medical  
profession career was short-lived, for  
he gave it up and spent his days in  
revolutionary effort.

A general outcry for political re-  
forms rose from every side of China  
after the country's defeat in the  
Sino-Japanese War of 1895.

Sun Yat-sen found more converts  
than ever before but the discovery  
of arms that were being secretly  
transported caused a large number of  
his followers to be captured.

This was the first failure of the  
Revolution and Dr. Sun had to flee  
to Hongkong and thence to Japan,  
Honolulu and America.

In 1896 he sailed for England and  
the famous incident occurred in  
which Dr. Sun was ensnared by the  
Chinese Legation where he was con-  
fined for 12 days but was released  
through the agency of his teacher,  
Dr. James Cantile, who thus frustrated  
the scheme to smuggle him back  
to the Manchus Government in Peking  
for execution.

After the Boxer rising in 1900, the  
cause of the Chinese Revolution  
made great progress and when  
Wuchang fell in 1911 the doom of  
the Manchus dynasty was quickly sealed.

On January 1, 1912, Dr. Sun Yat-  
sen became first President of the  
Chinese Republic which was formally  
proclaimed.

But the stirring events of 1911  
proved to be only the beginning of a  
long period of struggle.

Yuan Shih-kai, who had been called  
in during the last days of the  
Manchu dynasty to uphold the totter-  
ing Monarchy, had ambitions of his  
own; he headed the military party  
and had great weight with the more  
conservative elements in the country.

While Sun believed in the awaken-  
ing of the masses of the people to  
political knowledge and power, Yuan  
thought that military force was the  
one thing needful to hold China  
together.

He began, too, to dream of a new  
dynasty with himself as Emperor.  
The Manchus had already abdicated  
on February 12, 1912.

Not realizing how far Yuan's  
schemes went, Dr. Sun yielded him  
the Presidency after he had held it  
for the short space of three months.  
Resigning on April 1, he travelled  
through a number of provinces and  
bustled himself with the advocacy of  
a national railway system. He then  
visited Japan but on his return helped  
to organize the "Second Revolu-  
tion" (July, 1913) against Yuan  
Shih-kai, of whose ulterior motives  
he had now become suspicious and  
whose scant treatment of the Parlia-  
ment, especially in the conclusion of  
the "Reorganization Loan" in face of  
parliamentary opposition, had raised  
up for himself a considerable op-  
position.

The revolt, however, was sup-  
pressed without difficulty by the  
Northern Armies, and Yuan's po-  
litical opponents were so overawed  
by its failure that he was elected  
formal President of the Republic by  
the requisite majority on October 6,  
1913. General Li Yuan-hung was  
elected Vice-President at the first  
ballot. Foreign recognition of the  
Republic by the Treaty Powers  
followed, and the Diplomatic Corps  
attended President Yuan's formal  
inauguration.

There were widespread hopes that  
China was about to enter upon a  
period of peaceful progress under the  
wing of Constitutional Government.  
It was not to be! Yuan Shih-kai

clung to his ambitions, persecuted the  
Kuomintang, and, failing at the last  
moment, died in 1916 a broken and  
disappointed man. Out of his



OVERNIGHT  
NEWS PAGEGermany Alarmed  
By The Soviet

PARIS, Oct. 9 (Reuter Special).—The "retreat" before Soviet imperialism is widely commented in the Paris Press, which declares that German policy continues to be dictated by Soviet demands.

"The mass emigration of Germans in Latvia set in motion by order of the German Government shows that Hitler fears Stalin," writes "Paris Match" in "L'Ordre".

**GERMAN ADMISSION**  
LONDON, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—The Berlin radio in this connection made the surprising admission that Germany was not particularly pleased with the Russian domination of the Baltic.

## Soviet Trade

Agreement  
With Reich  
Now Signed

Berlin, Oct. 9. The German trade delegation to Russia has arrived in Moscow, announces the German official news agency.

The delegation is led by Dr. Schürer of the economics department of the Foreign Ministry, and it is expected to stay a fortnight in Moscow.—Reuter.

## Foreign Supplies Disrupted

Washington, Oct. 9. The United States commercial attaché in Berlin has reported to the Commerce Department the disruption of German oil imports from the Western Hemisphere, sources in the Netherlands, West Indies, Mexico, United States and Venezuela.

Germany can no longer depend on these nations to augment her self-sufficiency programme, which must be postponed and modified. The agreement with the Soviet Union is the first step towards modification.

German petroleum interests anticipate a renewal of barter arrangements in connection with the Berlin-Moscow trade agreements.—United Press.

## Agreement Reached

Moscow, Oct. 9. It is announced that the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Molotov, and the German Economic Delegation have reached an agreement whereby the Soviet Union will immediately begin supplying Germany with materials and Germany filling orders of the Soviet Union.—United Press.

## Barter Scheme Ready

The official Russian news agency states that an agreement has already been reached whereby Russia will immediately begin supplying Germany with materials in exchange for manufactured goods.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Germany is facing a serious shortage of oil for her mechanized forces. Germany needs to import large quantities of oil if she is to carry on the war and many observers are questioning her ability to meet her requirements.

## Chungshan War

Chinese Defenders To  
Continue Struggle

CANTON, Oct. 9. An official Japanese Army communique says that 219 Chinese soldiers were abandoned dead and 10 others were taken prisoner in Chungshan on Friday.

A junction has been effected between the Japanese who entered Chungshan on Friday and the marines who reached the waterfront yesterday.

Commander Matsubara, of the marine corps, was received by the commandant of the Japanese Army detachment in front of the Chinese District Government office.

While disposing of mines and other obstacles in the tributary of the West River, the marines yesterday occupied various Chinese bases along the river banks.—Domei.

## Shekhi Occupation

Chungshan, Oct. 9. The Japanese are now effectively occupying Shekhi with occasional street fighting with the defenders whose resistance collapsed owing to shortage of ammunition.

Elsewhere the Chinese units are still resisting bravely with General Chang, Wei-chung, Magistrate, organizing defences in other parts of the district.

Refugees are swarming towards Macao, solemnly tramping dozens of miles, carrying wounded victims, children and their meagre belongings, despite occasional machine-gunning from Japanese planes. Several cases have occurred when children were lost during the confusion.

Sam Heung reports the sound of

A CHILLY RECEPTION  
TO HITLER'S SPEECHNeutral Countries Show  
No Sign of Desire To  
Intervene in Conflict

Germany is not accepting the first outright rejections of Herr Hitler's peace proposals and official opinion is content to wait for detailed examination by the British and French Governments.

The Soviet newspapers strongly urge acceptance of the proposals as a basis for peace talks, even should the Allies consider that corrections and alterations are necessary before they are acceptable.

Germany, surprising the Allies considerably, has announced that she is not pleased by the rapid growth of Russian influence in the Baltic.

A German delegation in Bulgaria is staying indefinitely. It is stated that disagreement exists between the Governments as to what type of goods should be supplied to Germany.

In Moscow it is announced that an agreement has already been reached regarding the trade barter plan between the Soviet and Germany, but it is pointed out that as Germany's supplies of oil are now cut off from other sources, the Soviet cannot supply Germany with either sufficient or sufficiently high grade oil for her war needs.

London, Oct. 9. Authoritative replies to Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech will be delivered in speeches by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Daladier within the next few days.

Opinion in both Britain and France and in the Dominions, whose Governments are in consultation with the United Kingdom Government, as expressed through the Press and in public speeches, has condemned out of hand the proposals unsupported by adequate guarantees.

The reception of the speech in neutral countries has been scarcely less chilling. Nowhere is there a sign that any neutral country will take the initiative offered by the Fuehrer.

Signor Mussolini in a recent speech made no reference to Hitler's plan, and the Japanese have denounced it. The decline of Holland and Belgium to intervene. In the United States Senator Key Pittman in declaring that President Roosevelt may make another effort for peace, adds significantly, "But not until a spirit of adjustment is manifest."

Commenting on the trend of neutral opinion, the Daily Telegraph says everywhere outside the frontiers of Nazi rule Hitler's terms are seen to be futile. The Times, after noting that the speech included several proposals in themselves unexceptionable, says, "The long record of Hitler's broken pledges has proved to all the world that neither his spoken word nor his signature to a treaty has the slightest value. In these circumstances, no proposals he might make could lead to negotiation, unless they were accompanied by tangible guarantees that what he contracted to do would, in fact, be carried out. No such guarantees were offered on Friday—it has been widely maintained in the United States and other neutral countries that no guarantees strong enough to blind Hitler to his weakness are capable of being devised. There is nothing left for them but to strengthen their resolve to rid Europe of a man and a policy that are an essential obstacle to its peace."—British Wireless.

## War Aims Definite

London, Oct. 9. Replying to a Labourite suggestion in the Commons that the Government should publish a specific statement on war aims, Mr. Chamberlain said that the two Governments were in complete accord as to the purposes for which they entered the war and these purposes had been stated more than once.

Doubtless, as time goes on, both Governments will consider whether the war aims should be stated in a more specific form. Such a statement will only be made by agreement between the two Governments.—Reuter Special.

## Soviet Suggestion

Moscow, Oct. 9. The Izvestia in an editorial states that the continuance of the war on the basis of restoring Poland would be senseless slaughter, that the fight to crush Hitlerism would be criminal folly, and that Hitler's peace bid could serve a real and practical basis for peace negotiations.

The article goes on to say that it is legitimate to ask whether, if Britain and France continue the war to "crush Hitler," the basis of the real aim is not to consolidate their world domination.—United Press.

## Soviet Anxious For Peace

Moscow, Oct. 9. The newspaper Izvestia declares that Hitler's proposals may be accepted, declined or corrected in one way or another, but one cannot help admitting that in any case they can serve as a real and practical basis for negotiations for early conclusion of peace.

Following up dissolution of the Polish State, there is no longer any justification for continuation of the war.—Reuter.

artillery throughout the night. Choi Hang is completely isolated, but the refugee centre is believed to be safe. Communication with Shekhi is completely disrupted, but it is believed that Father Amal and Ramiro of the Portuguese Mission are safe while Dr. Winterstein, in charge of the Shekhi Hospital, is believed to be still on duty.—Our Own Correspondent.

## Refugees Crowd Macao

Chungshan, Oct. 9. General Cheung, Wei-chung has been slightly wounded by bomb splinters, but he refuses to leave his forces and is still opposing the Japanese and directs operations actively.

There have been heavy engagements with several planes participating with severe losses to the Chinese, principally owing to the continued plane attacks.

Refugees are still crowding towards Macao.—Reuter.

## Shiukwan Leader

Shiukwan, Oct. 9. The death of General Tam Shui of the 12th Army Corps, occurred on Saturday.

General Tam was suffering from tuberculosis and died in Yungyung. He was known for his distinguished service in General Yu Hsion-mow's army corps.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

Optimistic  
Note By  
Dr. Kung

Chungking, Oct. 9. "It is with exceptional joy that we greet this anniversary of National Independence Day," declared Dr. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance, in a nationwide message on the occasion of the Double Tenth.

"This occasion gives us cause for joy because it comes at a time when the enemy is encountering serious military drawbacks, as evidence of our recent victory in North Hunan.

"Economically also the enemy is doomed to failure as the result of many unsuccessful efforts to seize our material resources, which have been crushed by our effective counter measures."

Dr. Kung pointed out that because of military and economic failure the Japanese have persistently been resorting to political manoeuvres, for which reason "very serious problems are confronting the Chinese nation, not Japanese aggression, but the activity of traitors who are willing to co-operate with the Japanese."

## Puppets Attacked

Dr. Kung bitterly attacked the puppet regimes, pointing out, "They will be unable to achieve their object, because they do not represent the Chinese people as a whole and they are not supported by the Chinese masses."

He recalled that one of the objects of the revolution of 1911 was the building up of the national character, which represented the symbol of an independent state.

He said that the puppet regime, which was manipulated by the Japanese, was not recognised as a Government, because it lacked population and territory, together with sovereignty, which are essential attributes of the state.—United Press.

German Troops  
Concentrate  
Near Rhine

Paris, Oct. 9. A very large German concentration is taking place on the right bank of the Rhine from Lake Constance to Basle, according to the correspondent of Le Matin on the Swiss frontier.

The correspondent adds that the troops are being concentrated to support the offensive along the Rhine from Basle to Strasbourg which will not take place until Germany knows definitely the result of the peace offensive.

Meanwhile the population of all the German villages behind the right bank of the Rhine is being evacuated. Increased German activity on the Western Front is noticed by Mr. Charles Morley, who in Le Petit Paris says that in the past 24 hours the Germans have unceasingly sent out patrols which are very enterprising in all sectors. No sooner was one patrol repulsed than another appeared, but there has been no modification in the French lines.

The writer thinks that the activity may foreshadow a German offensive in the region north of Thionville. He believes the enemy would like to announce as soon as possible that their armies have set foot in Lorraine. He adds that such an attack would set the whole front afire and the German operation will degenerate into a general battle between two lines of fortresses.—Reuter.

## Propaganda At Front

London, Oct. 9. For the first time German loud night used powerful loud speakers on the Western Front. These loud speakers were used to broadcast selected passages from Hitler's speech.—Reuter Bulletin.

## Tokyo Dispute

Unsettled  
MUTINEERS  
ADAMANT

Tokyo, Oct. 9. After a whole day conference the Foreign Office rejected Admiral Nomura's compromise plan. They again demanded unification of political and economic diplomacy submitted in the substitute plan whose acceptance, however, is doubtful, because it is liable to undermine the Cabinet's decision to create a Trade Ministry.

The Asahi Shinbun says it is understood that certain senior diplomats may mediate, fearing that the Foreign Office may cease to function. The Hochi Shinbun asserts that the Privy Council is showing a tendency to question the attitude of the actions of the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister in connection with the Trade Ministry.

The Kokumin Shinbun declares that the Japanese Embassies, Legations and Consulates all over the world are sending cables of encouragement to the mutineers.—Reuter.

Soviet Officials  
Leave Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9 (United Press).—All ranking Soviet consular and Embassy officers have already departed from Shanghai and an announcement to-day that the Consul-General for Norway had taken charge of Soviet affairs locally.

Soviet officials started leaving Shanghai quietly soon after the signing of the Soviet-German Pact of non-aggression, and the exodus was apparently spurred following the outbreak of war.

Finland  
Insists On  
Neutrality

Helsinki, Oct. 9. The Finnish delegate, M. Paasilkivi, will probably go to Moscow to-night. Newspapers commenting on the situation point out that Finland is unable to accept terms infringing her neutrality.—United Press.

## Finland Ready For Worst

Helsinki, Oct. 9. This move is regarded as a tacit admission that Russia will dominate the Inner Baltic—Russia has obtained naval and air force bases in Estonia and Latvia and is at present negotiating for bases in Lithuania—Russia has "invited" Finland for negotiations, reportedly including concessions for Russian naval and air bases in the Åland Islands, also Hogland.

Meanwhile Finnish sources are very reticent, although it is reported that Finland is not prepared to submit if it is able to withstand diplomatically, particularly Russian fortification of the Ålands. It is reported that the Foreign Minister, M. Erkkio, has refused to go personally to Moscow and is delegating M. Juvonen Paasilkivi, Finnish Minister to Sweden, as special envoy.

Furthermore, it is added that 100,000 territorials, a standing army of 40,000 and another 100,000 are ready to be called. A prominent Finn said, "We have fought the Russians for centuries, sometimes losing and sometimes winning. When we lose we are like a porcupine in Russia's pocket."—United Press.

Black Sheep In  
Jap. Army

Peking, Oct. 9. A Japanese spokesman, in referring to the Maloney case, stated to-day that the Army was sorry to have such a soldier, but all armies have black sheep.

The spokesman said that gentlemen carrying out investigations found that the case had occurred, but the soldier was not arrested by the gendarmes.

The Chinese police notified the Japanese headquarters guard, who removed the soldier and questioned him. The soldier gave the name of his regiment, but later when he was sought he could not be found as he had told a lie and the case could not be confirmed. However, the soldier had left some Japanese wine bottles behind and he may yet be traced.—United Press.

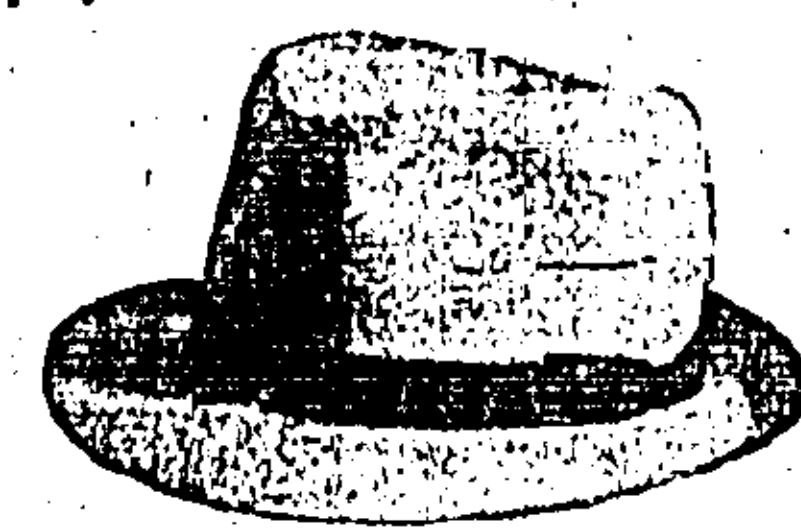
The incident was one in which drunken Japanese soldiers entered the premises of the Irish Fathers in Peking, beat up a Chinese worker and abused Father Anthony J. Maloney. One of the soldiers pushed Father Maloney aside when he intervened. They stole an eversharper pencil, a pen and a Japanese phrase book. The priests' American passport was thrown to the floor.

White Russia  
Urged To  
Join Soviet

Moscow, Oct. 9. That White Russia must go back to the Soviet Union is indicated in an appeal of the Provisional Government at Biayetsk published in the Press, urging all White Russian cities to convocate a national assembly to ratify the peasant seizure of land and nationalisation of banks and industry.

The Provisional Government invariably consist of a commander of the Red Army, representative Communists and two local representatives.—United Press.

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POWDER  
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**ERROL FLYNN**Thundering over the  
roar of battle... the  
cry that turns a mil-  
lion eyes to the sky

**THE  
DAWN  
PATROL**  
IS COMING!

BASIL RATHBONE  
DAVID NIVEN  
DONALD CRISPNEXT CHANGE  
AT THE  
**KING'S**



# CRICKET PROSPECTS FOR 1939-40

## SEVERAL NEW PLAYERS FOR CLUB SIDE

### Varsity Should Benefit By Staying Down

(By "R. ABBIT")

The decision to carry on with League cricket is I think a very wise one. The circumstances now are not the same as those during the first months of the former war when the German China Squadron was still somewhere in the Pacific and the Volunteers were fully mobilized. Later one did one's drills and musketry on weekdays and played games on Saturday with as often as not some military exercises on Sunday. There were also camps. I remember getting fourteen days off for the Lo Wu camp in 1917 and it was one of the best times I ever enjoyed.

From what I hear it seems probable that endeavours will be made to arrange the training—and of course the training is of paramount importance—that football and cricket can continue. I sincerely trust this will be so. I remember a certain pretty senior officer arriving in the Colony during the last War and expressing horror at the fact that we were playing cricket when there was a war on. I have never been able to understand this point of view or to make out how we can help the progress of the war at home by moping about doing nothing instead of taking healthy exercise in games.

#### THE PRESENT SEASON

This season of course will present certain difficulties I have no doubt. For one thing players who are of military age will no doubt find it difficult to get much rest and practice. But from what I saw of the Club Ground on Saturday last I am inclined to think that there is more new blood coming along for the H.K.C.C. than there has been for some time. It was badly needed.

I have at present no information about the H.K.C. and the H.K.C.C. I imagine they will have difficulties though in less degree than the Club.

#### THE C.S.C.C.

The Civil Service will have a pretty poor time, I am afraid. Baker, on whom the bowling depends so much, is, or was when I last heard, on full time duty with the Naval Volunteers. Whether he will be able to play much and whether he will be able to play regularly, however, we shall see.

#### K.C.C.

The Kowloon side looks very much as if it will be little changed and two powerful elevens should be available. Goodwin is captain but it is unlikely he will play much and Teddy Fincher will captain the team in the field. I hope to comment more on the K.C.C. after the game vs. Hongkong to-day.

#### THE UNIVERSITY

I find it difficult to make up my mind about the decision of the League not to allow the University to play in the first Division. Had they been outstandingly superior to all the other second Division teams I do not think there could have been any doubt in the case. But, though a useful and desperately keen side, they did not defeat all other sides. I can appreciate their desire to play against the better sides and thus to improve their own game. But they would, I fancy, have suffered defeat in the majority of their matches and this does more harm to the young cricketer, in my opinion, than playing in higher class cricket does good.

## SPORT ADVTS.

### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Ninth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 21st October, 1939, (Weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 12th October, 1939.

By Order,  
C. B. BROWN,  
Secretary.

**ROOM & BATH**  
CENTRAL CLEAN  
COMFORTABLE  
\$6



The victorious Davis Cup tennis team from Australia that won the cup at Haverford, Pa. Left to right: Jack Crawford, Adrian Quist, John Bromwich and Captain Harry Hopman.

## How Australia Won The Davis Cup Final

HAVERFORD, Pa., Sept. 5.—History repeated itself on Labour Day as a fighting band of Australians turned seeming defeat into victory and once again took possession of the famed Davis Cup. It was exactly 25 years ago, with the news of the starting of the World War just clicking over the cables, that a challenging Australian tennis team defeated the United States, 3-2, at Forest Hills.

The score was the same this year, but the circumstances were much different. On one short Saturday afternoon, a heavily favoured Australian team had been reduced to an almost hopeless challenger as Bobby Riggs and Frank Parker did the "impossible" by taking both matches and established a 2-0 lead. That was Saturday, Sunday, Adrian Quist and John Bromwich showed they were willing to fight.

last season—got double figures. True, Eddie Gossno did not but he has been doing most of the bowling lately with Olorio. They have any amount of bowling but bowlers can't do it all and if they wish to repeat their last season's success they will have to concentrate on stiffening the batting. Their fielding is always excellent.

#### A PROTEST

I wish on behalf of myself and all cricket scribes to register a protest. I don't mind a couple of brothers in the same side—or in different sides—but on Saturday last the scorersheet is right there were no less than six Gossnos playing and two of them, to add insult to injury, had the same initials G. N.—that is unless G. N. was cunning enough to disguise himself and but twice on the same side. If so for six read five. But I should take it as a kindly and necessary bit of first aid work if Dr. E. L. Gossno will send me a list of the clan complete with Christian or nicknames and the number of individuals are usually addressed. Otherwise we scribes shall paraphrase the war-correspondents' phrase and describe a batsman being caught or bowled by "someone of the Gossnos". They are even more difficult than another clan, the "Extract of the sanguine grapes of pain."

#### POLICE V. R.A.F.

The players in the Police eleven seemed mostly to have previous convictions though I don't know. The latter made 20 not out and may be a useful recruit. They missed Fay of course. Hunter and Pope also got runs, and Pope had 5 for 28. Hallam is turning out again, I see, and got 2 for 14 in four overs. But the R.A.F. had had too many men getting into double figures and they won by 31 runs, Helmsley, who went on second change, taking 5 wickets for 18 in 5.4 overs.

#### THE NEW OVER

I understand that it has been decided to experiment with the eight-ball over here this season and it is a change with which I am entirely in accord. Half day cricket seldom allows a man to bowl more than ten overs and even in triangular Tournament matches bowlers seldom end down more than twenty. The strain should not be too great. It may be that the bowlers will have to train a little more carefully, and cut the tobacco down a bit.

#### H.K.C.C. VS. K.C.C.

I hope to have some notes about the Club-Kowloon match in Thursday's issue. I trust the S. O. E. for H.K.C.C. is Charleston. The Club side is quite strong and I fancy their chances.

#### TO CLUB SECRETARIES

And that reminds me. Will Club Secretaries send me their fixture cards care of the Telegraph when available? Thank you very much.

### Double Tenth Soccer Match To-day

The Double Tenth soccer match between the Foreigners and the Chinese on the Hongkong F.C. ground this afternoon commences at 4 o'clock and not 4.30, as several have thought.

The Island Schools will meet the Mainland Schools in a curtain raiser at 2.45 p.m.

## SELECTIONS FOR RACES TO-DAY

(By "Captain Foster")

There are eight interesting races to be contested at Happy Valley this afternoon, the main event being the Double Tenth Plate for China ponies over a sprint from the 1 1/2 mile post (about half mile 100 yards). The grass track is in excellent condition, but I do not expect to see any new turf record being established.

It is expected that a large crowd will be turning up and there is reason to believe that the meeting will not be devoid of the usual keenness and close finishes.

My selections for the eight races are as follows:

#### DOUBLE TENTH PLATE

Rose Elect  
Eve of Harvest  
Bear-Claw

#### YUNNAN HANDICAP

Rose Emily  
Lovely Star  
Isabel

#### KWANGSI HANDICAP (FIRST SECTION)

Blue Express  
Moonlight View  
Red Feather

#### HUNAN HANDICAP (FIRST SECTION)

Clover  
Gold Coin  
Sunlight View

#### FOKJEN PLATE

Talkative  
Merlot  
March Brown

#### KWANGSI HANDICAP (SECOND SECTION)

Rose Jane  
Jobber  
Just In Time

#### CANTALA HANDICAP

Derby Day  
Happy Landings  
Cricket

#### HUNAN HANDICAP (SECOND SECTION)

Some Hope  
Matador  
Jack O'Lantern

#### DAILY DOUBLE EVENT

Talkative/Derby Day

### Rugby

## CLUB TRIALS

The second of the Club's trial games will take place to-morrow on the Club ground at Happy Valley, play commencing at 5.15 p.m. Intending players are asked to bring both white and coloured jerseys and all turning out will be certain of a game. There will be one further trial game on Wednesday, October 18 at the same ground and at the same time, before the season proper opens with matches between the Club "A" XV and the Army on Saturday, October 21 on the Club ground.

## Hammond and Farr Join R. A. F.

LONDON, Oct. 9. (Reuter).—Walter Hammond, England's Test cricket captain, and also captain of the Gloucestershire county eleven, is taking up a commission in the Royal Air Force.

Another prominent English sportsman to join the R.A.F., since the outbreak of war is Tommy Farr, heavyweight boxing champion.

## ARMY SCHOOLS' AQUATIC MEET

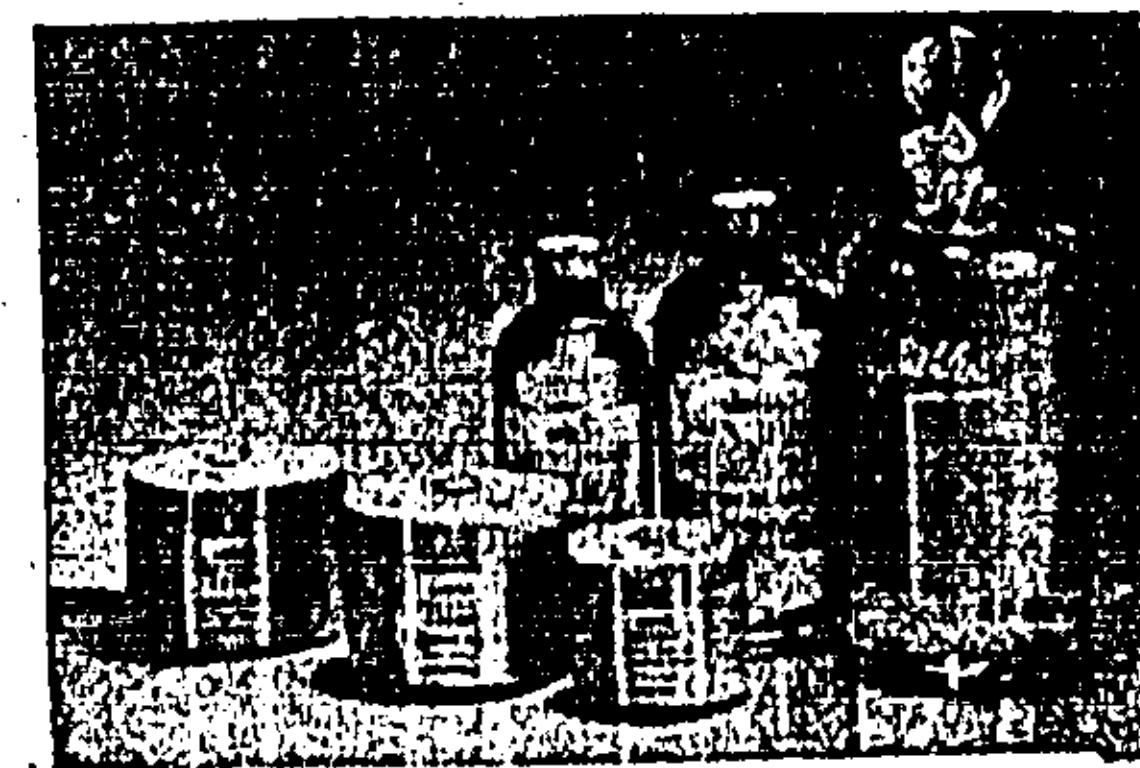
The annual swimming sports of the Army Children's Schools in Hongkong will be held by kind permission of the United Services Recreation Club in the U.S.R.C. Pool on Friday, October 13, commencing at 3 p.m. The Championship Flag, presented by Major-General J. W. Sandilands, is the main trophy of the meeting, and will be competed for by the Schools of Hongkong and Kowloon in two sections.

Mrs. A. E. Gransett, wife of His Excellency Major-General A. E. Gransett, G.O.C., will distribute the prizes at the conclusion of the sports.

Vol. 28151.

## GLAMOUR!

By Elizabeth Arden



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"Good morning, sunshine!"  
"Go to blazes!"  
"Now, now — temper! That's not like mummy's little blue-eyed boy."  
"Oh, go and climb a tree. I hope you get a thick head like mine. Teach you to jerr."  
"Thank you, I can jerr perfectly well — I don't need any lessons. As for the thick head — so long as I stick to Ginletts or have a stiff glass of Rose's lime juice before I glide beneath my mosquito net — I'll never get one."  
"You'll get one now if you don't clear out. [Pause.] What did you say about lime juice?"  
"My dear fellow — the pathology of the common hangover is interesting. The blood alcohol content falls rapidly after administration of Rose's Lime Juice — the stomach..."  
"Fred — does this stuff work retrospectively?"  
"No harm in trying. Send your boy out for a bottle of Rose's now."  
"BOY!"



NEWS OF THE DAY  
IN PICTURES  
FROM FAR AND NEAR

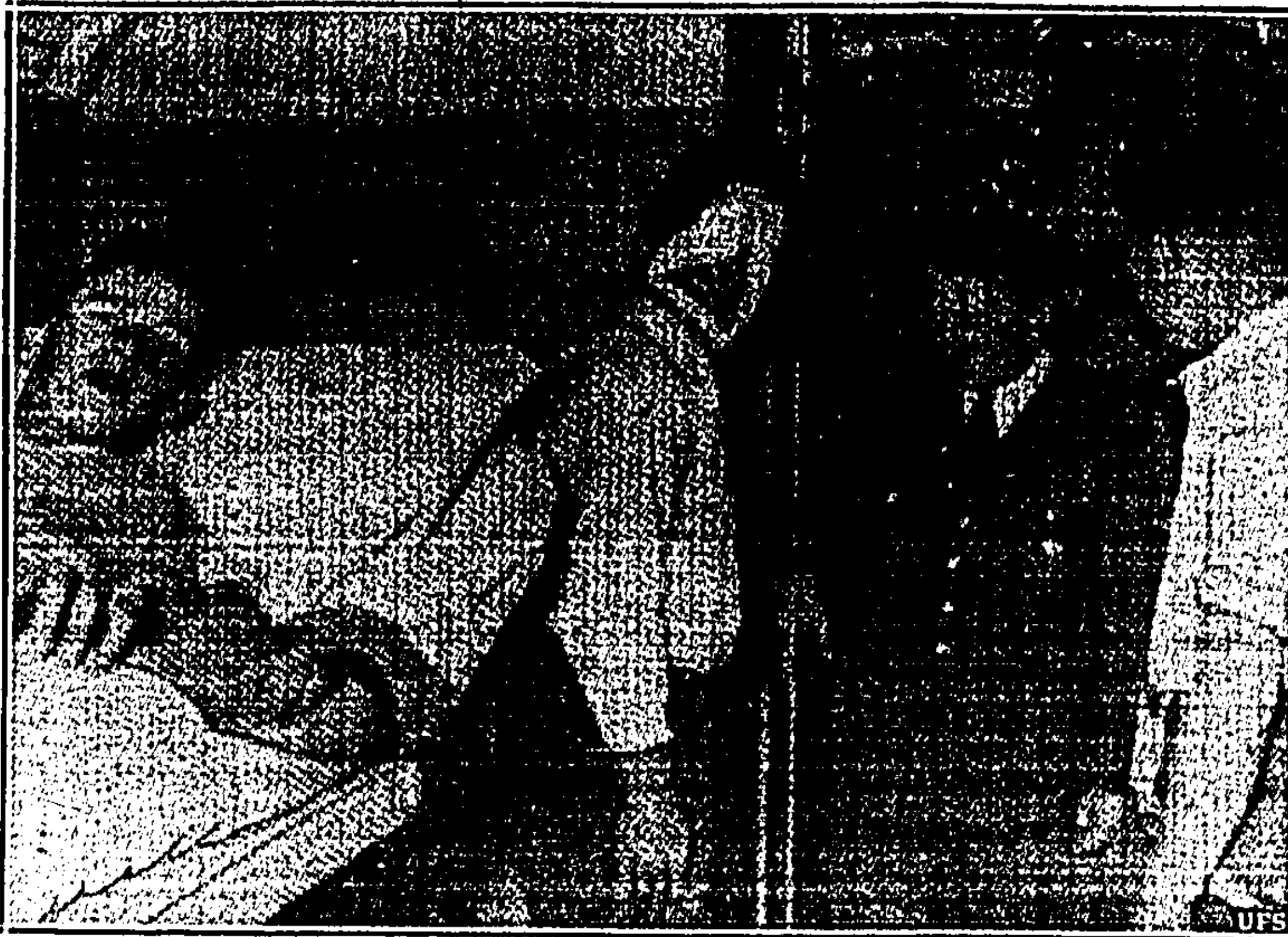
# Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS  
AS SEEN BY  
THE CAMERA'S EYE

## War-Time Conditions Illustrated



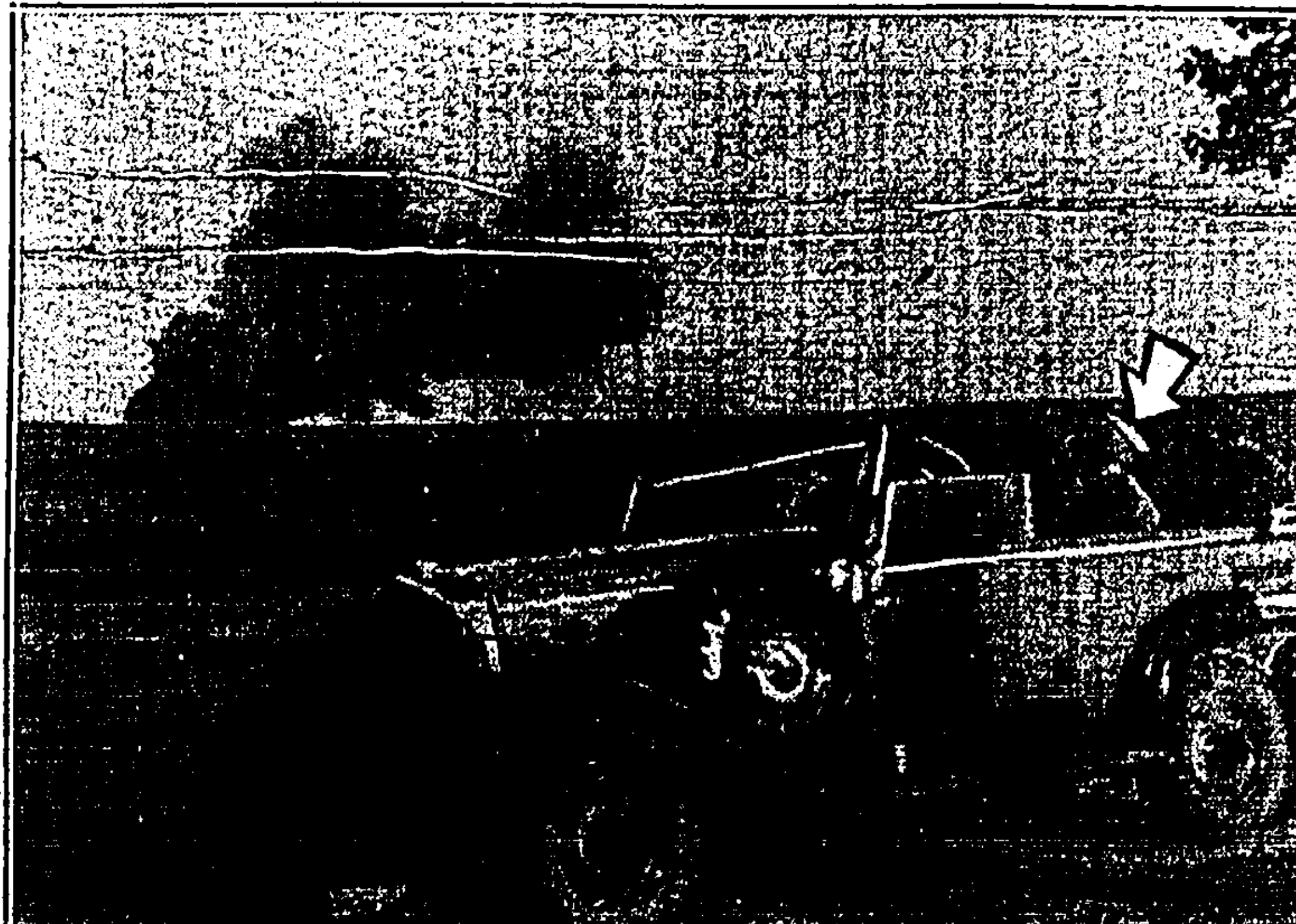
War falls hard on women and children. Here are French youngsters being evacuated from Paris. Carrying their belongings, they are at the Austerlitz station bound for an undisclosed zone of safety in the country. France evacuated thousands of such youngsters.



Self-styled "First Soldier" of Germany, Fuch or Hitler visits wounded men in a hospital train, somewhere in Poland. German authorities publish no casualty lists, but Berlin censor passed this picture, indicating there are casualties.



British liner Athenia, with 1,400 aboard, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine 200 miles west of Scotland. The ship carried more than 300 Americans.



German censors withheld location of this picture, but it shows Fuehrer Hitler, partly hidden and indicated by arrow, riding over a Polish battlefield in his special six-wheel car. In background is smoke of an exploding high-powered shell.



Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George, who has been appointed liaison officer of the British Field Forces.



German censor passed this picture showing German troops about to enter a boat to cross the Vistula river in Poland. Exact location was not given.



The Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain carries a gas mask in addition to his famous umbrella, as he takes his daily stroll in London.

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loon, whence delivery may be obtain-

ed immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me

on or before 12th October, 1939, or

they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be exami-

ned by the Company's Surveyor

Messrs.—Goddard and Douglas in the

presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m.

on Saturday, 7th October, 1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue

Officer in attendance when any duti-

able goods are examined by the

Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected

by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL,  
Agent.

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Salon.

Consignees are hereby informed

that their goods with the exception

of Opium, Treasure and Valuables

are being landed and stored into the

Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon

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H.K.T.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of In-

tercession.

12.30 London Piano-Accordion

Band and the Boswell Sisters.

1.0 Local Time Signal and

Weather Report.

1.03 Violin Solo by Joseph Sigell.

1.07 Haydn—Symphony in G

Major ("Military").

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press,

Weather Forecast and Announce-

ments.

1.45 Murgatroyd and Winterbot-

tom with Tessie O'Shea in a Variety

Programme.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 Light Variety.

0.28 Coleridge-Taylor — Petite

Suite De Concert.

6.45 London Relay—News Supple-

ment.

0.55 A Programme of Dance

Music.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather

Report and Announcements.

8.05 Musical Comedy Selections.

8.30 Concert Wallace and Tanguis.

8.58 Songs by Peter Dawson

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(Bass-Baritone).

9.05 Studio—Comments on Recent

Events.

0.15 London Relay—The News.

0.30 Beethoven—Sonata in C

Sharp Minor ("Moonlight"), Op. 27,

No. 2.

0.43 Songs by Elizabeth Schumann

(Soprano).

0.53 Violin Solos by Erem Zim-

ballat.

10.10 Tchaikovsky — Symph ny

No. 5 in E Minor, Op. 61.

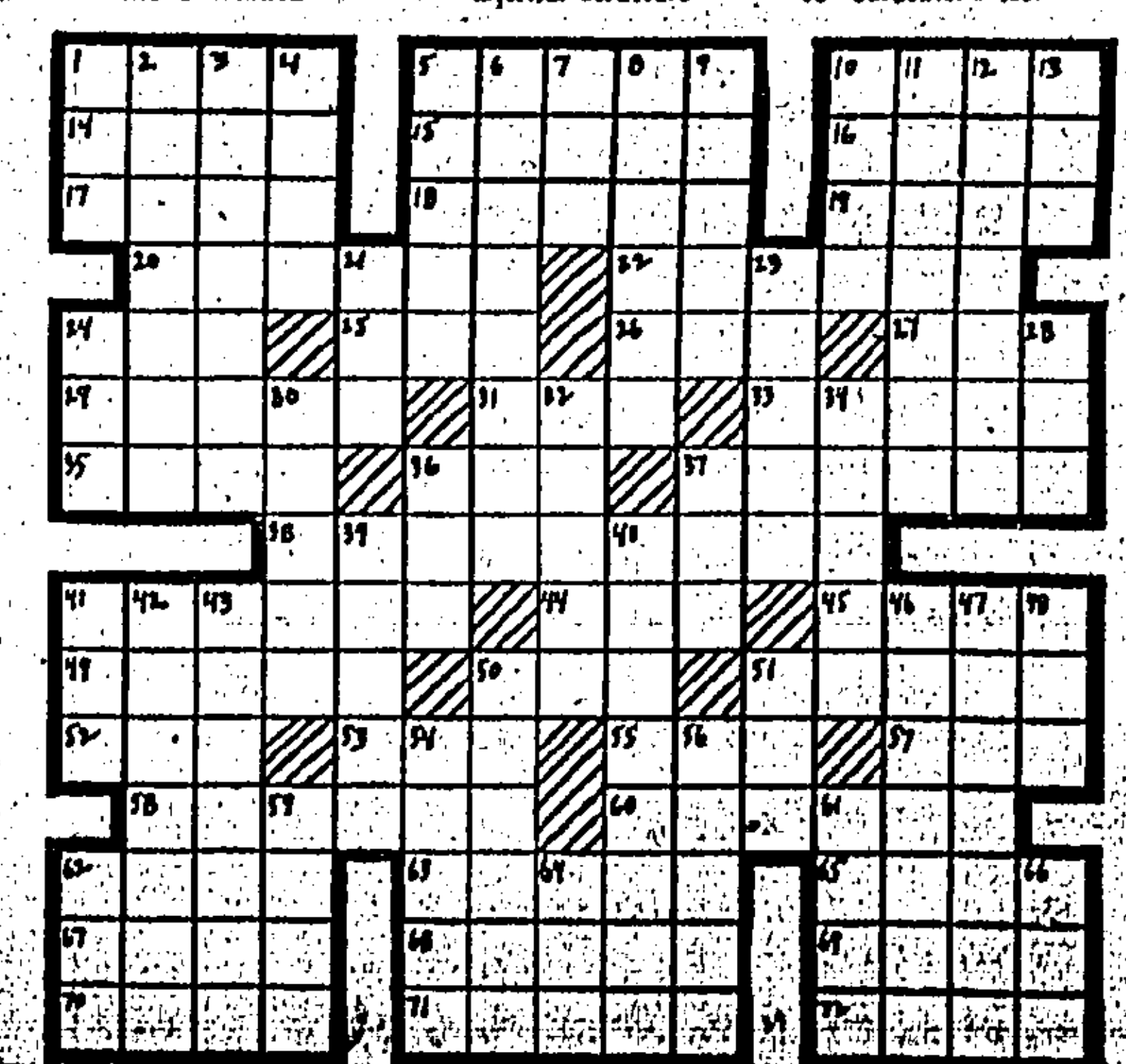
11.00 Close Down.

## Crossword Puzzle

By LAIS MORRIS

ACROSS  
1—Keep in safety  
2—Blueprints  
3—Cheating  
4—Eternity  
5—Adjusted again  
6—Pol Burdon on  
7—Colonial governor of  
8—Vista (used 1918)  
9—Not the same  
10—Above  
11—More inexperienced  
12—More noise  
13—Part of harness  
14—Dusty insect  
15—Substance used to  
16—Soap making  
17—Cook gas  
18—Four and astringent  
19—Least  
20—At that place  
21—Chief character  
22—Long coral  
23—Vehicle for dead  
24—Shabby state  
25—Are indignant at  
26—Clam of marbles  
27—Relate  
28—Live  
29—Bird  
30—Heat of predatory  
31—Water barrier  
32—Noted time in history  
33—Kneel  
34—Tomb  
35—Reflecting surface  
36—Turned away to  
37—Falling  
38—Turn into enilage  
39—Charm  
40—Glebe emanation

DOWN  
1—Learned  
2—Science of burning  
3—Sewing instruments  
4—Wander  
5—Strike with palm  
6—One who furnishes  
7—Those who love and  
8—Popular opinion of  
9—Person (col.)  
10—Status of the water  
11—To ocean  
12—Country-house  
13—Nonmetal  
14—Three-way pipe  
15—Red flowers  
16—Bird (colours)  
17—Hurry  
18—Domesticated  
19—animal  
20—Dress with edged  
21—Go in  
22—Pole as story  
23—Crimean  
24—Fool  
25—Picture of speech  
26—Delitio  
27—Matter-of-fact  
28—Civil War leader  
29—Anthrax  
30—Anthrax  
31—Bitterly  
32—Opic  
33—Product of chemical  
34—action of acid and  
35—skull  
36—Western Indian  
37—Carpenter's tool



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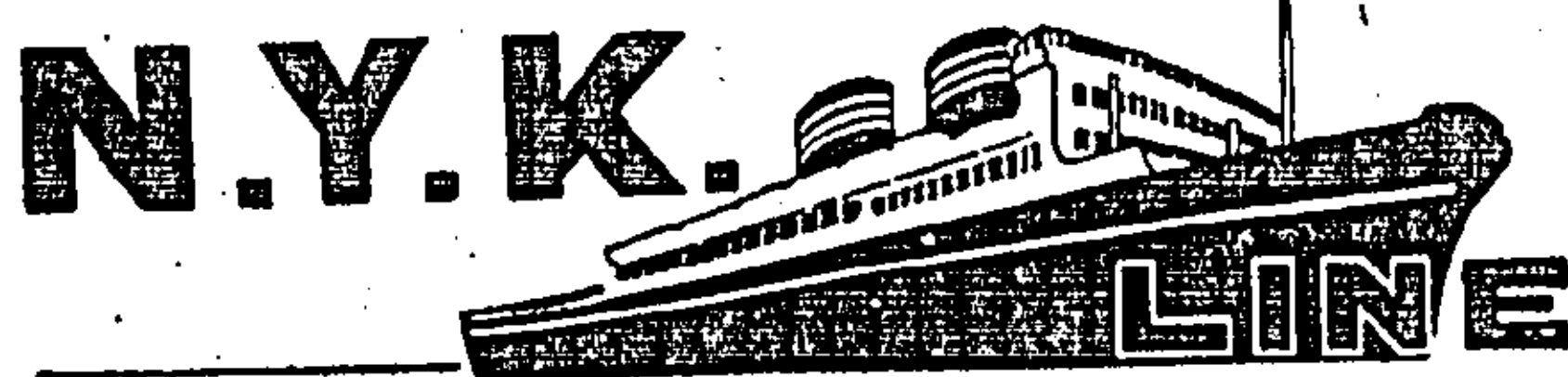
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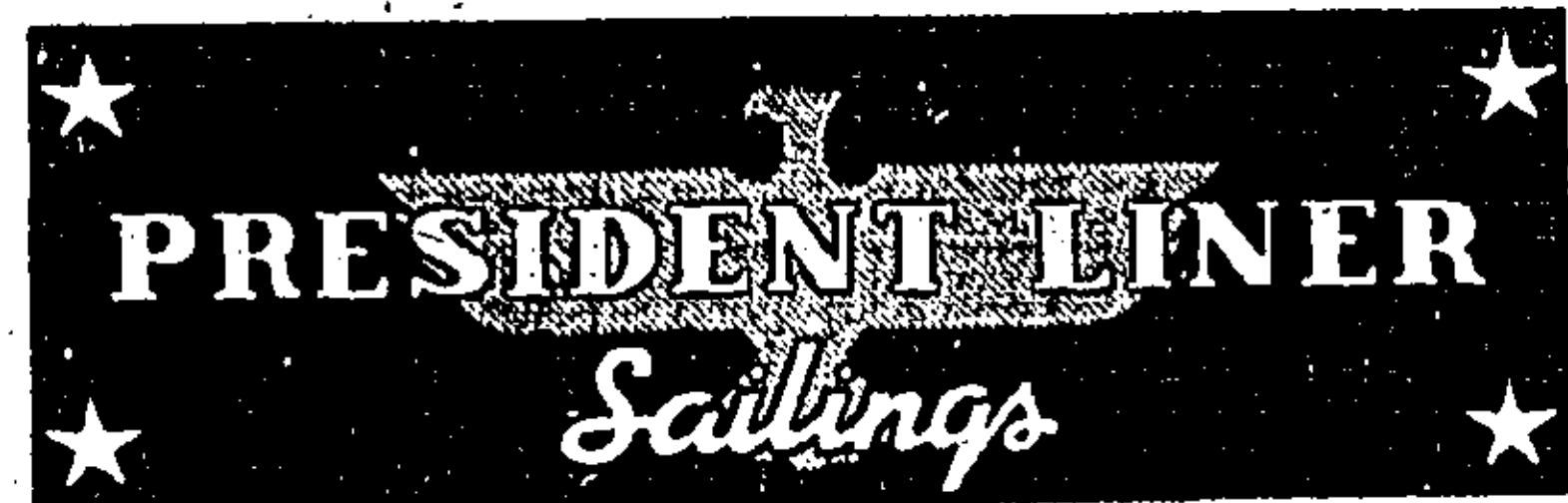
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# Brushed-Up Coiffures

By JACQUELINE HUNT

WE will hear exciting and amusing things from hair-dressers in the next few weeks for the autumn hair style showings and predictions are underway. As usual, there will be an original and conflicting variety of coiffures and only time will tell which will be the favourites for fall and winter, 1939-1940. We are all interested in these new hair-dos, for nothing is so stimulating as a change. We want to look prettier than ever and appear "different." A new coiffure—something similar in mood to the new clothes you select for your winter wardrobe—can do more than anything to create a new personality for you.

Out of the numerous new offerings, the style committee of the Coiffure Guild of New York has chosen one called the "Cascade Coiffure." This is an adaptation from a popular hair style of 1880. It will show the back of the neck, will be high but not strained with soft curls or rolls and both bangs and fringes of curls that drop over the forehead.

## SOFT, UPSWEPT LINES

While the line is upward it is softened by bath waves and curls. The length of the hair at the sides is from four to six inches. The front hair rather short—about three and a half inches—and the back hair about four inches.

Evening coiffures will tend to be extreme, according to this organization of hair stylists, with curls, pulls and rolls used in profusion. Comb, artificial flowers and small artificial bows will be used for decorative purposes.

The Coiffure Guild says that greater distinction will be made between coiffures for young girls and those for "ladies." The younger woman, because of her youth, may experiment to her heart's content. The older woman's coiffure must fit her personality and lend poise and grace to her appearance. The whole effect should be one of lightness and give a lift to the spirits as well as the face. The hairline should be shown at the front and sides to counteract any appearance of sagging or heaviness at the jawline.

There is more emphasis than ever on the neck and back arrangement of hair, since most of the time a woman is observed from the rear. The back hair may be swirled to give height, leaving the nape of the neck bare. This fits perfectly into the fashion picture that indicates a forward movement in hats and back fullness and bustles in dresses.

## REDDISH BLONDE THE COLOUR

You probably won't want to change the colour of your hair, but it may interest you to know that the style committee has selected a light, reddish blonde shade of hair as the "colour of 1940." White hair, they say, will be most flattering when given a faint rose or bluish cast with special rinses.

A few individualists refuse to fall in line with these dictates, and offer some of their own. One international known beauty expert predicts corsets, basques and muffs—all a part of the 1880's influence. "At least two pieces of false hair will go into every really chic coiffure," she says, "either as a stuffing for pompadours or side wings of hair, or as a back cascade of curls."

Experiment as much as you like with these new hair styles, but before you finally have your hair clipped and newly permanented, watch for my next hair style story and photographs. We'll have something extra nice for you in a week or so.



Black dresses lead the autumn style procession as it starts early this year and back detail develops various phases of the most publicized bustle theme.

Textures like bengaline, falles and satin, are developed in the silhouette that concentrates bows and seams, as well as skirt fullness at back, with conspicuous concentration on black.



This Cascade Coiffure selected by the Coiffure Guild of New York gives the wearer dignity and elegance. It is versatile enough to make anyone individualistic and distinctive.

## For Faded Furniture

IF THE settee or arm-chair in your sittingroom suite look faded, pull-over slips will give them a new lease of life.

And, if you like, you can also give the shabby small chair of a suit tie-on covers to match the larger pieces.

"Measure before you buy" is a recommendation to be strictly followed if you wish to suffer no regrets while you cut the new covers. A deficiency in the amount of fabric will mean that the pull-overs will not have the generous "tuck-in" between the padded portions that is absolutely essential if they are to fit comfortably. Allowance ought also to be made for seams, pipings to outline the principal parts, and any frills or boxpleated flourishes that you want, as well as the waste of material that is often inevitable to get a large pattern properly placed.

Some people shrink the fabric before cutting covers that are likely to want washing. It is disappointing to find a good fit spoiled by a shrinkage at the first tubbing of the pull-overs as a liberal estimate of the amount of the material is not wasteful, but sound economy.

Outlining the Shape  
Some sort of guide to cutting is very necessary. You can, if you like, make a pattern in newspaper, cutting a separate shape for back, sides, arms, and all the most important parts. Or one can lay the material, on the wrong side, against the furniture, and draw out the outline of the shape you need.

When you have cut, remembering allowances for seams, piping, and a very good tuck-in where it is needed, pin the pieces up, wrong side again, on the furniture, and get a nice fit before you attempt to tack or seam. Cover a length of piping-cord before you tack, and secure it between all the pieces that need this outlining finish.

If "shabby" is the only term you can apply to the small chairs of suite, you have a choice of two kinds of renovation. You can make loose washable covers to put over the soiled seats and pull-over slips also, if you like, for their backs. Or, you can nail on new fitted upholstery, using the old covering as a pattern by which to cut. If you are making loose covers, a fairly deep box-pleated flounce is sometimes an improvement, and press-studs a convenient fastening.

For nailing on a cover, use small brass-headed upholstery nails, and, before driving them in, be sure that you have placed patterned stuff symmetrically. A gimp will hide your nails, and tiny gimp pins are the best for securing it.

## "Children's Ship Plan"

THE possibility of a "children's ship" to bring children at school in Holland back to their parents in the Netherlands Indies is being considered by a Dutch shipping company.

It is believed a guarantee for the safety of the vessel could be obtained from the belligerent countries.

Life on board would be based on the principle of a children's camp, each member doing a share of duties.

Great interest has been aroused in the plan, which would enable hundreds of children to return to their parents, who are greatly worried about the youngsters' safety in Europe.

The Dutch liners Dampo and Oranje—the latter on her maiden voyage—now on their way from Holland to Java via the Cape are fitted to capacity with passengers.

## WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap

Gives you and your children day long freshness. It keeps the body immaculately clean and free from all danger of infectious skin diseases.

**USE IT DAILY**

After the Bath: Wright's Coal Tar Talcum Powder—prevents chafing and prickly heat.

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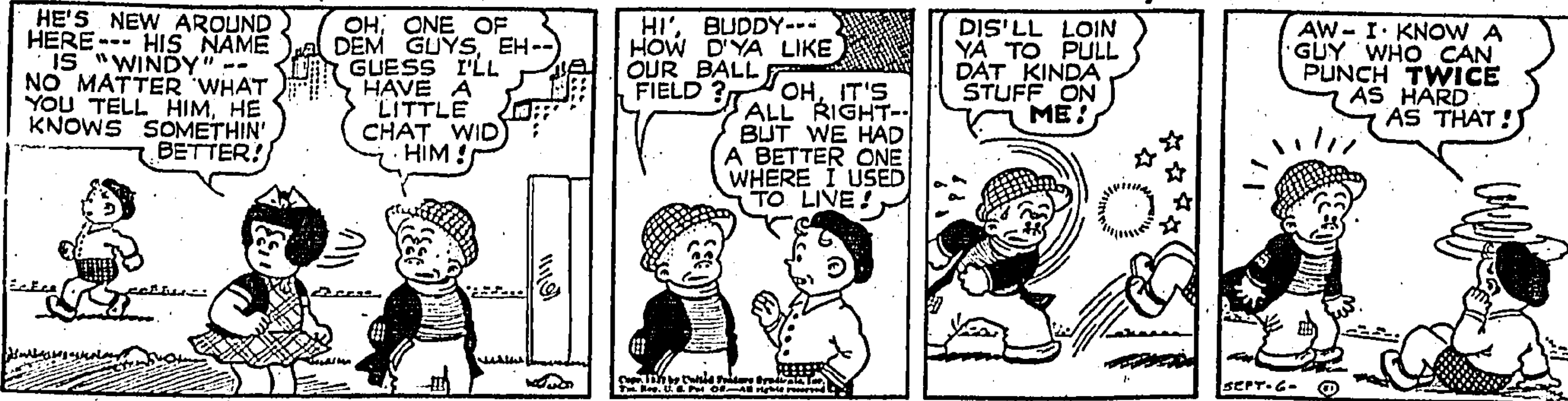
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# NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



## RELIEF IN CHINA Exhibition of Chinese Paintings in America

Shanghai, Oct. 8. Miss Anne Hsi, daughter of Hsi Te-mou, General Manager of the Bank of China, is now en route to New York where Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and other prominent Americans are arranging for the exhibition of her paintings for the benefit of Chinese relief funds.

Miss Hsi is accompanied by her younger sister, Maying, who spent a year in Boston as a student in the New England conservatory of Music.

Miss Hsi's more than 100 paintings are mostly water colours in classical Chinese style, which she has studied since childhood under one of the foremost modern masters.

Miss Hsi is an unusually attractive young woman. She and her sister are among Hongkong's most popular Chinese debutantes. They had stayed in Shanghai until the war forced their family to move to Hongkong.

Some of her works are examples of the difficult use of finely powdered coloured stone applied with glue to painted background to reproduce such delicate colours as seen in flower petals.



Paying a visit to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, recently President Albert Lebrun of France was graciously greeted by Grand Duchess Charlotte, ruler of the little country. Mme. Lebrun accompanied him.

## FAILED TO RETURN Seamen Delay Sailing of Royal Fleet Auxiliary

Two British seamen, Thomas Henry Berry, 21, carpenter, and Alexander Minnis, 35, donkeyman, were sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment by Commander G. F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday for missing their ship, the R.F.A. War Bharata. Berry's excuse was that he had too much drink and was unable to return to his ship on Saturday morning. It was stated that the War Bharata

## AMERICAN SEAMAN LOST Shanghai, Oct. 9.

A brief message received in Shanghai states that an American seaman (torpedo man) of the United States destroyer Pearly was lost overboard while the ship was ploughing through very rough weather en route from Shanghai to Manila. No details are available.—*Reuter*.

was held up for more than 15 hours waiting for the return of some members of the crew, but the defendants failed to appear. They had been transferred to that vessel from the War Sirdar which was paid off on Thursday.

## A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

Oct. 10, 1889. The experience of the Electric Light Company in Leeds has been that incandescent lamps become useless after a life of 800 to 900 hours, though the filaments have a nominal life of 1,000 hours.

It is now alleged in England against Zola's works that they familiarise the democracy with the crimes of the aristocracy.

In defence of the fashion of flirting with women, English society girls state that they are impelled to this course by "the shameless manner in which the married women mop up the young men."

Greater advance seems to have been made in Russia in the displacement of wood and coal as fuel than in almost any other part of the world. Naphtha, gas, and electricity are used everywhere, and the railways and manufactures have adopted the new fuel to the exclusion of the usual articles. It is fully 50 per cent. cheaper than either wood or coal occupies much less space in storage, and can be handled more readily. Its uses have already become common for domestic purposes, and it is rapidly supplanting all other means of furnishing heat.

25 YEARS AGO

Oct. 10, 1914. The War Office has accepted the offer of a Shanghai British Contingent of a hundred and ten men for service at the front. All the men have had military training and can ride as well as shoot. The British community is paying the passage of the men, who are sailing at the earliest possible moment.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. G. W. Crum, second officer, Hsin Peking, has resigned.

Mr. W. J. Roberts, chief officer, Ningpo, is on leave.

Mr. G. Hawkins, chief officer, Kashiing, has gone chief officer, Ningpo.

Mr. A. Herd, second officer, Payang, has gone acting chief officer, Kashiing.

Mr. J. W. Goodrick, second officer, Poochow, has gone second officer, Payang.

Mr. J. Williams, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Kashiing.

Mr. G. Hutcheson, chief engineer, Kashiing is transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. R. H. Brown, supernumerary, Hsin Peking, has gone second engineer, Liangchow.

Mr. W. G. Ramsey, second engineer, Liangchow, has gone second engineer, Stechuip.

Mr. H. M. Rogers, supernumerary, has gone second engineer, Poochow.

Captain Laver, of the Kanchow, has gone master, Kalgan.

Captain D. R. Davies, of the Kalgan, has gone master, Kanchow.

10 YEARS AGO

Oct. 10, 1929. The first broadcasting experiments in Hongkong were carried out about eight years ago when transmissions were made between the Hongkong Hotel and the Hongkong Telegraph office, then in Ice House Street.

Later came the formation of the Hongkong Radio Society in 1923 and credit for much of the early work goes to Messrs. C. D. Melbourne, W. E. G. Taylor, and D. J. Taylor, who were officers of the Society during its career. In 1923 also test transmissions were carried out by a private company which broadcasted grand opera excerpts from the Star Theatre. The following years saw little progress but various demonstrations were given.

In 1926, the Radio Society embarked on a more ambitious programme of test broadcasts with the object of providing radio entertainment for members and showing that there was scope for a broadcasting association. A number of concerts were organised in the hope that sufficient interest would be aroused to warrant the institution of a broadcasting service by others whose scope was less limited than the Society. In 1927, the transmitter used for these broadcasts was taken over by the Y.M.C.A. Entertainment for the increased Garrison was abandoned owing to a reduction of the number of troops here. Broadcasting by the Government started in 1928.

5 YEARS AGO

Marseilles, Oct. 10, 1934. King Alexander of Yugoslavia has been assassinated in Marseilles. Two shots from the gun of the regicide mortally wounded M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, who rode at the King's side. "Europe is shocked by the tragedy and in America the similarity between this and the affair at Sarajevo in 1914 which caused World War has caused some apprehensiveness.

The assassin was a Yugo-Slavian exile, and was assisted by at least one accomplice. The real murderer was killed by police sabres and his companion was arrested.

Besides the King and M. Barthou, four others were killed. They are General Gecgo, a French officer attached to King Alexander's staff; Count Alexander Dimitrie Jevitch, Court Marshal; and the King's personal military aide. One policeman was also slain. M. Barthou, mortally wounded himself, attempted to shield the King, and the chauffeur and the King's officers threw themselves in the way of the bullets, but too late.

## Gave Life To Poland At 10

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI, the patriot and pianist who made modern Poland, first decided to give his life to his country when he was ten, he revealed recently.

While the Germans are pounding away at the capital of Paderewski's beloved Poland, his memoirs are published telling how his patriotic ambitions began in a boyhood dream to build a monument to the famous Polish victory over the Germans at Grunwald in 1410.

He tells how, when he was ten, he read for the first time about the battle of Grunwald—"a crashing victory for my country over the Teutonic knights who were then robbing Poland of her most cherished possession, access to the sea.

"My response to that historical account was so tremendous that I said to myself then: 'How happy I would be if I could make a tribute to that splendid victory—if I could live long enough and become rich and powerful enough to celebrate the 500th anniversary of that glorious battle by a monument erected to those great patriots.'

BUILT IN 1910

"From that childish moment it became the dream and my life. It never left my heart and consciousness. And in 1910 I accomplished it."

To-day at the age of 70, Paderewski, now ill in Switzerland, again sees his countrymen defending their right to an outlet to the sea.

And in Cracow, where Paderewski built his monument, German troops are in occupation.

Paderewski from 1918 to 1919 led in organising the Polish Republic, and became her Premier in 1919. He resigned in 1921 and left Poland.

He was a member of the Paris Peace Conference and won for Poland her Versailles concession.

Paderewski is a practical patriot. Though he has rarely been in his country since 1921, he contributes monthly to Poland's defence fund, and will continue to do so.

Two years ago he decided to return to Polish politics, but illness prevented him.

Paderewski has written the memoirs in conjunction with Mary Lawton (Collins, 11s.).

## PAPERS CONFISCATED But "Suppression" Proves Admirable Publicity

Shanghai, Oct. 9.

A gang of apparently pro-Japanese hoodlums started a lightning raid on newsboys who were about to start delivering 10,000 copies of the Chinese-American Daily News which appeared to-day after three weeks' suspension ordered by the Municipal Council for allegedly violent anti-Wang Ching-wei articles. The hoodlums grabbed the papers and escaped.

The paper was the target for a large-scale terrorist attack on the Shanghai's "Plect Street" a couple of months ago when an American, Captain Albert "Tug" Wilson, was among those killed by flying bullets.

The publishers of the paper yesterday informed the Police, who escorted the newsboys who peacefully sold the papers like hot cakes. When the news of the illegal confiscation spread, the Chinese throughout the city sought copies which later sold as high as 11 cents. Instead of the usual three cents.—*United Press*.

## TRAINERS SHOW WAY TO STOP STIFFNESS!

Enjoy vigorous exercise without fear of strained, sore muscles. Do as athletic trainers—rub in reliable Absorbine Jr. This famous antiseptic liniment penetrates deep down where the soreness is—relieves congestion, gives quick, soothing comfort. Keeps muscles pliable and in proper tone.

Try Absorbine Jr. after your next hard game. Feel the exhilarating freshness that immediately comes to your tired muscles. Then, too, Absorbine Jr. is antiseptic—it safeguards against infection from abrasions, cuts and scratches.

Keep a bottle always handy. Enjoy its clean, fresh fragrance. Easy to use, too. No stains or marks. Inexpensive, for a little goes far. Absorbine Jr. is sold in all good stores.

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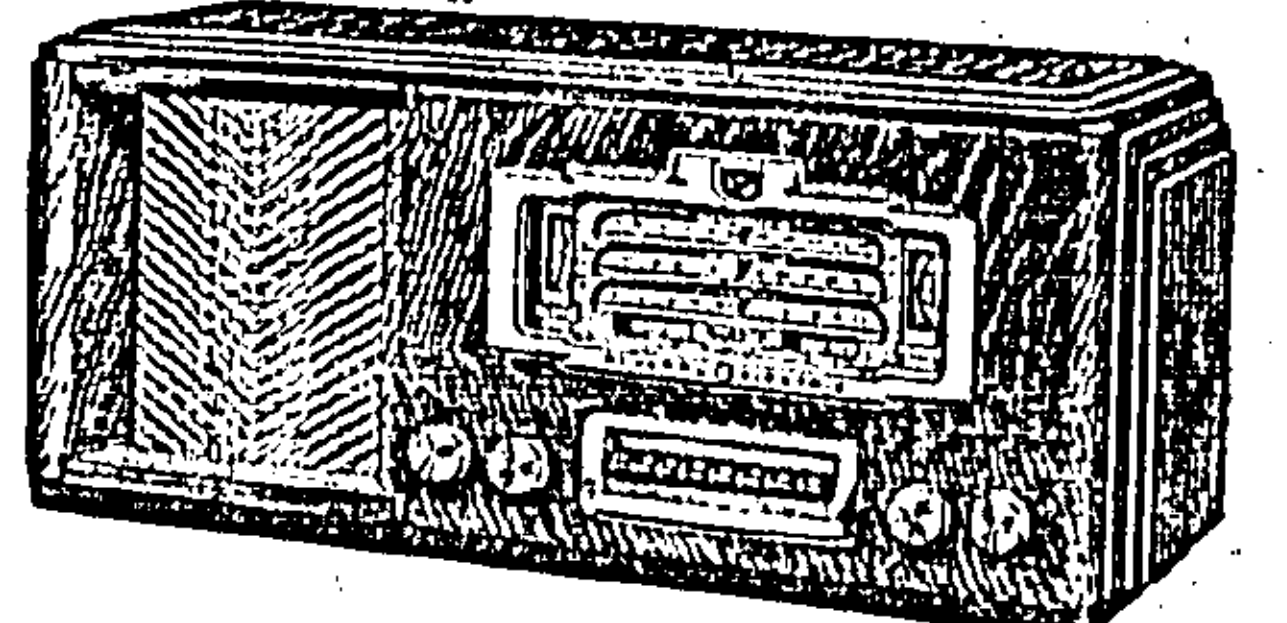
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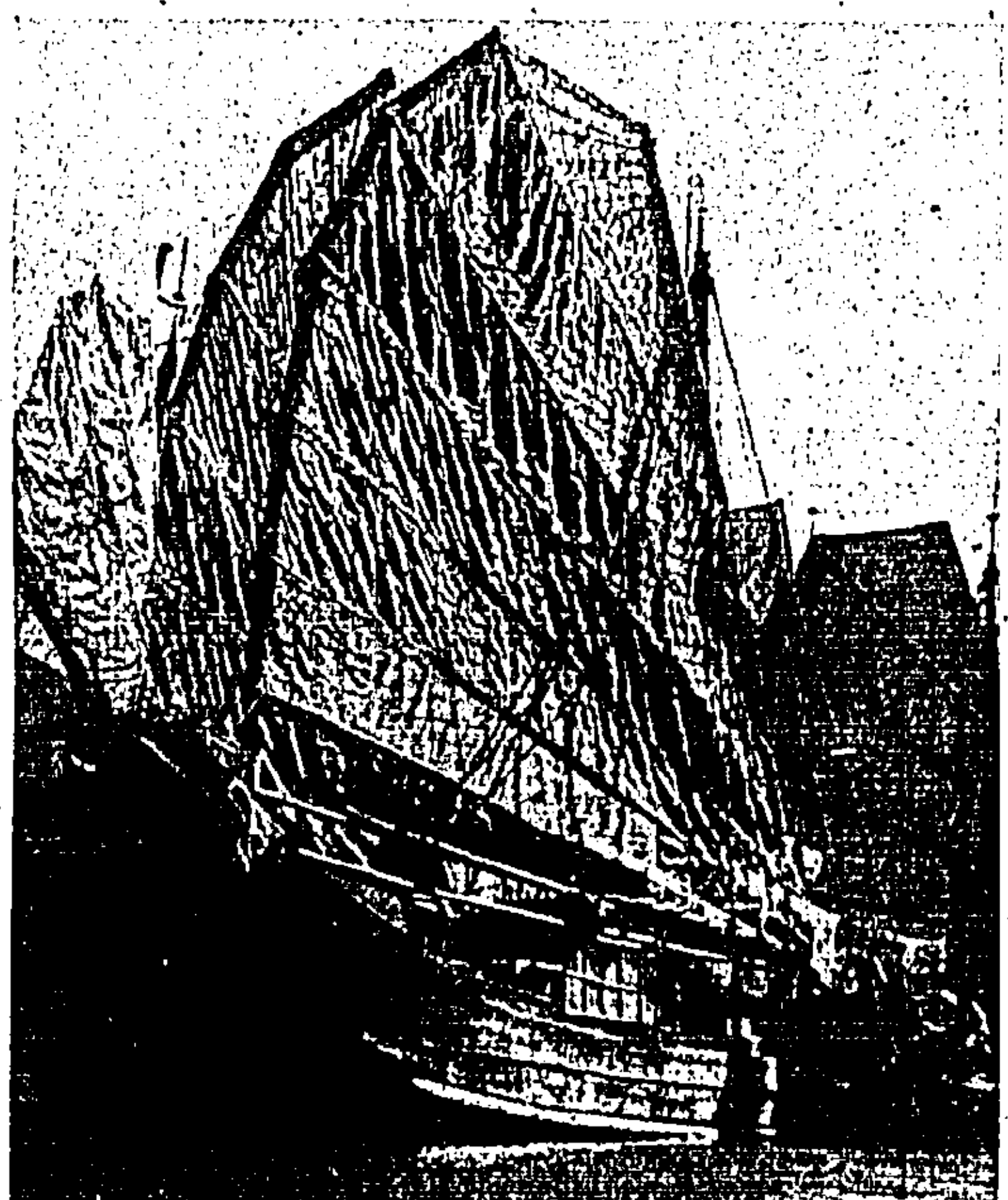
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"The Hongkong Telegraph"



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Also Latest Cartoon in Technicolor  
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At Slight Increase in Admissions -

NEXT CHANCE ERROL FLYNN in  
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Picture.

TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS.

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DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, & 9.30 P.M.  
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At Last! A STORY AS BIG AS THEIR DANCING!  
The dramatic romance of the couple who taught the world how to dance. The story of a glamorous beauty!

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10-DAY, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY

Emily Bronte's Powerful Drama of the Desperate Man Who Avenged a Lost Love... An Immortal Screen Version of an Immortal Novel!

I cannot bear the Torture of seeing you in his arms!

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**WUTHERING HEIGHTS**  
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COMMENCING FRIDAY  
THE GREATEST HISTORICAL DRAMA OF ALL TIME!!!  
NORMA SHEARER • TYRONE POWER  
"MARIE-ANTOINETTE"  
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Super-Production!

## Britain-China

## Compromise With Japan Not Likely

CHUNGKING, Oct. 9. (Central).—Dr. Chu Chin-hua, Secretary General of the Kuomintang, in an exclusive interview with United Press to-day, declared that it is virtually impossible for Britain and Japan to reach a compromise at the expense of China if such negotiations are opened in the future.

He predicted that Britain would "withdraw entirely from China and possibly from the entire Far East until the European situation is cleared up, after which Britain will reassert her right in the Far East against Japan."

Two fundamental considerations govern the British actions. Firstly, to be patient—but to always strike back when patience is at an end, and secondly, to be realistic and to realise that a compromise will affect her vital interests.

"As long as British interests are not affected, Britain can afford to compromise, but once Japan turns southward in an attempt to take over British interests or threaten them, then Britain's vital interests will be affected and Britain will be compelled to assert her right sooner or later," Doctor Chu said.

Although he admitted that there is a possibility of Russia seeking a rapprochement with Japan in order to turn the Japanese militarists to an advance to the South at the expense of Britain, Doctor Chu said: "Russia cannot afford to see Japan become a continental Power with the resources and man-power of China under her control."

He said he can see no possibility of peace in Europe based on Hitler's proposals, because there is no guarantee that Hitler will carry out his obligations.

Russia and the United States are the biggest factors to-day, but he added that he is not willing to predict the course either nation will follow.

As far as the Far East is concerned, he said the greatest developments resulting from the European war are the complete isolation of Japan from her former allies, peace proposals, the Russo-German pact, as it stands at present, "leaves Russia free to deal with Japan if the necessity ever arises."—United Press.

## Imperial Airways Plane Arrives

The Imperial Airways plane Delta arrived here yesterday from Hanoi with two passengers and 129 kilograms of mail.

The passengers were Mr. Clive R. Hargreaves, from London, who is on his way to Shanghai where he is connected with the China Printing and Finishing Co.

Mr. R. M. C. Dobbs, Station Superintendent of Imperial Airways at Hongkong, who returned after being stationed at Hanoi.

## GOODWILL PLANE

Seville, Spain, Oct. 8. The Japanese goodwill plane Nippon arrived here to-day. The pilot declared that the flight from Casablanca was without incident and that the plane would take off for Rome on Monday morning.

United Press.

## AIR SERVICES

Inward

From London and British countries: Imperial Airways, 5 p.m., October 12.

From U.S.A. via Guam and Manila: Pan-American, Honolulu Clipper October 11, 2.30 p.m.

From Chungking, Yunnan, Kweichow: C.N.A.C. and Eurasia service indefinite.

From France, via Hanoi: Air France, October 11, 4.45 p.m.

## Outward

For London, Australian and British countries: Imperial Airways, 7 a.m., October 11.

For U.S.A. via Manila and Guam: Honolulu Clipper, October 13, 8.30 a.m.

For Chungking, Sian, etc.: Eurasia and C.N.A.C. service indefinite.

For France via Hanoi: Air France, October 13.

## LATE NEWS

## Big Additions To Hawaii Air Force

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10 (Internat.).—To strengthen the American air arm in the Pacific, 112 pursuit planes, 60 bombers and 14 observation ships and five auxiliary amphibians together with three transport ships for liaison service will be added to the U.S. air force in Hawaii, according to a Honolulu report reaching here.

The planes will start arriving Honolulu within three weeks. Of the latest type, the pursuit planes have a speed of more than 300 miles an hour, while the bombers are the Douglas monoplanes model.

Major-General H.H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Force, recently completed an air inspection of Hawaii and witnessed extensive manoeuvres of the air units.

## Sour Grapes?

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—The Japanese never intended to occupy Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, declared a Japanese Army spokesman at to-day's press conference.

The so-called drive on Changsha was really intended to inflict heavy damage on Chinese troops north-east of Hunan, which, according to the Japanese spokesman, totalled 240,000, of whom 60,000 have been allegedly wiped out.

Having achieved their purpose, the Japanese withdrew to positions originally held on September 15.

The spokesman added that the Chinese claims of victories were really due to the fact that they walked into positions which had intentionally been evacuated by Japanese troops.

## Ll. George Joining Peace Front?

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Oct. 9 (UP).—Mr. Lloyd George is scheduled to address a private meeting of the Council of Action for peace in London on Thursday.

It is reported that he intends to amplify his views on an immediate international conference to consider Hitler's peace proposals.

The Council session has been called by Mr. Lloyd George in his capacity as Chairman of the organisation, it will be attended by delegates from all parts of the British Isles.

## Neutrals Suspicious

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—Repeated German suggestions that neutral nations should take a hand in furthering Hitler's "peace" appeal are not meeting with the success expected in Berlin.

To-day the Danish paper "National Tidende" said that the neutral nations had often been asked to refute accusations against Germany in the past.

The newspaper continued: "Now it appears that we are expected to whip up our opinion to such a pitch that our governments will unite to force peace on the belligerents."

"We consider the cause of peace will best be served by others than those who neither can nor will make war. We submit humbly that the task exceeds our powers."

## Tutuila's Accident

CHUNGKING, Oct. 10 (Internat.).—The U.S. gunboat Tutuila is expected to be back in commission next month after repairs lately following her accident with a ferry boat, which rammed the warship under a heavy fog on the morning of October 4.

The mishap resulted in a four-foot hole in her star-board bow, but none of the officers and ratings was injured. The Chungking Ferry Company assumed responsibility for the accident and will pay for the cost of repairs.

A sister ship of the Panay, sunk by the Japanese, and the Mindanao, now in Hongkong, the U.S.S. Tutuila is the only American warship on the upper Yangtze in waters under Chinese control.

## British Envoy Sees Foreign Minister

CHUNGKING, Oct. 10 (Central).—Sir Archibald Clerk Kerr, the British Ambassador to China, paid a courtesy call on Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office yesterday.

## Double Tenth Message

## Chiang Kai-shek's Message Manifesto

CHUNGKING, Oct. 10 (Central).—Before China wins the final victory there can be no genuine peace," declared Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a lengthy manifesto to the 450,000,000 Chinese people in free as well as "occupied" China on the National Independence Day to-day.

"Until the enemy experiences the full weight of China's strength of resistance we can hope for no true awakening from them," Generalissimo Chiang added.

Reminding his fellow-countrymen that the war of resistance is to be a long and arduous struggle, Generalissimo Chiang exhorted them not to fear hardships or indulge in temporary peace or hope for speedy success.

"We must not hope for the early conclusion of the war, nor the immediate withdrawal of the enemy, nor their abandonment of aggression right away," Generalissimo Chiang emphasized.

Like all revolutions in the past, the present phase of the Chinese Revolution is fraught with difficulties and success can not be achieved by chance. Since the struggle has begun, it shall not be terminated until the goal is reached. It is apparent that once national consciousness has been aroused, no outside force can impede its growth. Therefore this struggle will be a sure success, Generalissimo Chiang remarked.

**Success Depends On People**

Believing that China has already built a firm foundation for resistance diplomatically, economically and militarily, Generalissimo Chiang reiterated that the success of the present war depends to a large measure upon the determination and spirit of sacrifice of the Chinese people. In fact, their spirit of struggle will hereafter be more important than mere military strength.

"The whole nation must rise and shatter with determined efforts the enemy's political and economic offensive. In addition to their military advance," Generalissimo Chiang stated.

A spirit of loyalty to the State must be fostered among the Chinese at the front, in the rear as well as in enemy-occupied areas. Guerrilla warfare must be intensified to harass the enemy.

Shops, factories, mines, warehouses and other economic establishments operated by the enemy in the occupied areas and all communications in their hands, including railways, highways, telegraphs, telephones, and stations must be destroyed.

**Sabotage Activities**

The sabotage activities must be continued daily so that the enemy can not enjoy a single day's peace, nor can they set their hands to any of their economic reconstruction schemes.

No less important in the opinion of the Generalissimo is the elimination of traitors, who are used as a tool by the enemy for their political, economic and even military offensive, and who by betraying the State, disgrace their ancestors and make themselves as well as their descendants slaves.

"Only by eliminating the traitors can national existence be safeguarded," Generalissimo Chiang declared.

Concluding, the Generalissimo urged all Chinese, whether on the front or in the rear, to continue their efforts in the supreme struggle against the invaders without fear of death and sacrifices and irrespective of the length of time involved. They should not be moved by the theories of surrender and "peace" of the traitors.

## "Three Musketeers" En Route To Britain

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (Domei).—"Three Musketeers"—Michael Skidelski, Boris Skidelski, brothers, and their cousin, Gregory Akidelski, all of Harbin, volunteering for service with the British forces in the European war, arrived here on Monday en route to London.

They are sailing from Japan within the next few days aboard Asama Maru to continue their journey to London via America. They have lived in Harbin for the past eight years.

**QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA**  
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AT 2.30-5.15 7.20-9.30 PM AT 2.30-5.20 7.20 & 9.30 PM

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Drama in the Bayous!—flying with fun!

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"WAY DOWN SOUTH"  
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Louise moon—vocal & dance—milk and honey—Bobby Breen—make your grandest entertainment!

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WITH A LAUGH ON THEIR LIPS  
THEY BRAVED A THOUSAND DEATHS!  
They built an Empire at the point of a gun, here's a breathless story of men in chains who became heroes.

**"CAPTAIN FURY"**  
Starring  
**AHERNE • MCLAGLEN**  
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AND A REMARKABLE SUPPORTING CAST  
Screen Play by Chester La Plante and George La Plante  
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TWO DAYS ONLY TO-MORROW AND THURSDAY  
STARTLING EXPOSURE OF THE LOAN SHARK RACKET!

**I PROMISE TO PAY**  
CHESTER MORRIS  
CARRIE COOKE  
HILMA MACK  
THOMAS MITCHELL  
Directed by J. Fred Seaton  
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

FRI. SAT.  
"WUTHERING HEIGHTS"  
MATINEES: 2.30-5.20 • EVENINGS: 7.20-9.30-10.00

**German Official Executed**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (UP).—It has been officially announced that Hermann Krueger, "a former German official" has been executed for high treason.

Man Is Beheaded

LONDON, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—A man found guilty of revolting against Germany was beheaded to-day, according to the German radio.

**Goodwill Plane**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SEVILLE, Spain, Oct. 9 (UP).—The Japanese goodwill plane Nippon, hopped off for Rome at 7 a.m., to-day.

**Big Decrease In U.S. Cotton Output**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UP).—The Department of Agriculture to-day estimated, the 1939 cotton production at 11,920,000 bales which is a decrease of 452,000 bales from the September forecast.

Officials attributed the reduction to the hot and dry weather in the western portion of the cotton belt during the past month.

**Denmark's Bank Rate Up**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 9 (UP).—The Central Bank of Denmark has increased the bank rate from 1 to 5½ per cent.

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